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GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE SESSION RESUMES

ID122114 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Geneva, June 12, TASS--A session of the Disarmament Committee has resumed in Geneva. On the agenda of the session are topical issues of the present, on whose resolution mankind's future depends in a large measure.

The committee has started work in conditions of exacerbation of international tensions which is continuing through the fault of the imperialist forces, of undermining of the process of detente, intensification of the arms race and growth of military spendings in the USA and the other NATO member countries.

Concrete steps for improving the international situation have been recently made on the initiative of the Soviet Union and the other socialist country.

Of exceptional significance in this respect are the proposals contained in the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member states, which was adopted in Warsaw in May this year. The initiatives put forward at that meeting make a broad comprehensive program of measures covering practically all aspects of strengthening international security and disarmament and directly concern issues being examined at the Disarmament Committee. The declaration which was issued as a document of the Disarmament Committee has been met with great attention here.

The states, which participated in the Warsaw meeting, have called for starting talks without delay on such a topical issue as ending the production of nuclear weapons and gradual reduction of their stocks until their full liquidation.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have tabled specific proposals on all items of the agenda of the Disarmament Committee.

Addressing the plenary meeting of the Disarmament Committee, Soviet representative Viktor Israelyan pointed out that the Warsaw Treaty member states had stressed the necessity of starting talks immediately on disarmament issues. The Disarmament Committee is called upon to increase sharply the effectiveness of its work and resolutely work so that practical disarmament measures and not arms race be a dominating factor in contemporary international life.

We would like to hope, the Soviet representative said, that at this stage of its session the committee will return to normal activity and will start drawing up specific practical measures in the field of disarmament.

Israelyan Interview

ID121056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The Disarmament Committee resumes its work today at the Palais des Nations in Geneva. Listen to a conversation between Vsevolod Shishkovskiy, our correspondent in Geneva, and Viktor Levonovich Israelyan, chief of the Soviet delegation on the committee [begin recording].

[Question] Viktor Levonovich, in what sort of atmosphere did the session open and what can be expected from it?

[Answer] The period separating us from the spring session of the committee is a comparatively short, approximately a month and a half, but in that time there have been a number of important international events which have met with a wide response throughout the world and which, of course, will have an affect on the atmosphere in the Disarmament Committee.

What I have in mind here, first and foremost, is the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states held in May in the capital of the Polish People's Republic. The initiatives submitted at that conference, as is known, form a broad complex peace program embracing virtually all aspects of strengthening international security and disarmament. Another most important step toward halting the arms race, nuclear disarmament, would naturally be the earliest possible conclusion and coming into force of a treaty on the complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons testing. The declaration of the socialist states in Warsaw calls for moving as quickly as possible toward a successful conclusion to the talks on this question which, as is known, are now being conducted between the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain. We believe that the Disarmament Committee, following the appeal of the declaration, could do useful work in this most important direction of restricting the arms race.

[Question] Viktor Levonovich, at this point I would like to ask you: How is the committee's work affected by the policy of the United States and its NATO allies, as well as Beijing which, as is known, is aimed at aggravating the international situation.

[Answer] I will tell you straightaway: It is having an adverse effect. At the committee's spring session the United States and some of its NATO allies and the Beijing representatives made wide use of the committee for all kinds of anti-Soviet insinuations in order to divert the committee from carrying out its immediate tasks. The course taken by the imperialist states toward resuming the cold war is, of course, being felt in the Disarmament Committee also. The atmosphere in the committee is uneasy and, of course, in the committee, just as in many other organizations and even whole states, in the present complex international conditions the question may arise: How can the matter be conducted further and in what direction? Some people may even wonder: Should they not give up in the face of the difficulties?

The Soviet Union's answer to such a question as a matter of principle is definite and simple: It is vital, through all channels, in all organizations and forums, using all possibilities to build up efforts directed toward eliminating the most important complications in the international situation and toward consolidating peace, preserving detente, disarmament and widening international cooperation. [end recording]

SOVIET, U.S. DELEGATIONS TO CHEMICAL TALKS MEET

ID122106 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Geneva, June 12, TASS--A scheduled meeting of delegations of the USSR and the USA at the bilateral Soviet-American talks on a ban on chemical weapons has been held here.

ARMS RACE WILL RESULT IN DEATH OF BILLIONS

ID121702 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 12, TASS--TASS political news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov writes:

A report of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) was issued today in Stockholm. When reading the report one realizes how closely mankind approached the threshold beyond which there is a universal nuclear missile catastrophe. Indeed, as it follows from the report, the governments now spend for military purposes the sum that is four times the expenditures of the past world war.

We have already been aware that horrible stockpiles of mass destruction means have accumulated in the world, that they are large enough, already now, to destroy all life on earth over and over again (though one time would be enough), and yet the Stockholm document is important for the reason that it reminds people about the need to stop while a collective suicide can yet be averted.

According to SIPRI data, more than 500 billion dollars will be spent this year for the preparation for destruction of life. This arms race is conducted by the North Atlantic bloc, above all, by the biggest Western power, the United States of America. It can be added that the arms build-up is the officially proclaimed aim of NATO, since the supreme bodies of the bloc under Washington's pressure have worked out long before the present heightening of tensions a programme for many years ahead which envisages a constant increase of military allocations, regardless of the way the international situation develops.

It is difficult to say for how long such a policy can continue, but its outcome must be quite clear to all: It will result in the death of billions of people, instant death for some and slow and agonizing dying for others. This is something of which many do not even like to think, much less to speak.

Meanwhile, there are no reasons for complacency. There would be no reasons for this even if the U.S. administration were not headed by persons whose reaction to world events is unpredictable, is prompted by personal reasons of prestige and circumstantial advantage for even if the best, realistically minded and farsighted politicians were at the helm, it would be impossible to preclude the change of a purely technical error like faulty functioning of a computer of the U.S. Armed Forces that happened thrice.

For one hundred times a computer's fault can be corrected at the eleventh minute and the world will go on living as if nothing happened. But the one hundred and first fasle alarm might not be corrected and then missiles will be launched and the countries that provided their territories for U.S. nuclear missile weapons will become the target for an inevitable retaliatory strike. Fortunately, there yet exists the way out of the vicious circle. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries declared many times that there is no such weapon that they would not be prepared to remove from their arsenals, on a strictly mutual basis, naturally. The USSR agrees to go in matters of disarmament or if only limited disarmament as far as it will be acceptable for other countries, up to general and complete disarmament. The only thing to which states of the socialist community will never agree is unilateral lessening of their defence potential when faced with the ostentatious build-up of armaments by the United States and its allies and supporters. It is certainly easier to take steps along destructive lines, to advance all sort of ultimatums, to make gestures of "firmness" than to be working painstakingly, overcoming obstacles on the road to the lessening of the level of military confrontation in the world and ridding mankind of wars for ever. But mankind simply has no other way but the latter one if it wishes to survive.

CEMA FOREIGN TRADE COMMISSION MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD121031 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In an Atmosphere of Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] The 58th session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Foreign Trade has been held in Moscow.

Taking part in the session were delegations from the CEMA member countries, and also a Yugoslav delegation and representatives of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and the International Investment Bank.

Representatives of the DPRK were present at the session as observers.

The commission examined the results of talks and the conclusion between the CEMA countries and also Yugoslavia of protocols on reciprocal deliveries of goods agreed for this year have increased. Deliveries of machines and equipment are growing most rapidly.

The protocols reflect the commitments arising from the agreements incorporated in the coordinated plan for multilateral integration measures between the CEMA member countries, agreements on specialization and production sharing and other documents.

Special attention was directed to ensuring the fulfillment of commitments envisaged by the protocols, and also to agreeing on deliveries on top of the protocols in the final year of the current 5-year plan.

The commission discussed questions associated with talks on concluding long-term trade agreements for 1981-1985.

The commission session was held in an atmosphere of comradely cooperation and mutual understanding.

CEAUSESCU, ZHIVKOV ON SIGNIFICANCE OF PACT DECISIONS

LD111341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Friendship Meeting"]

[Text] Bucharest, 8 June--The constructive proposals advanced at the conference of the Warsaw Pact states Political Consultative Committee are a good basis for continuing the policy of detente and disarmament, N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, said at a Romanian-Bulgarian friendship meeting held here.

In the period of the present deterioration in the international situation, he said, the consolidation of solidarity and cooperation among all progressive and anti-imperialist forces with a view to attaining lasting peace is more important than ever. The speaker condemned the NATO decision to deploy new types of U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe.

The peoples of Europe have been living under conditions of peace for 35 years now thanks to the efforts of the socialist community countries headed by the Soviet Union, the international communist and workers movement and all peace-loving forces, T. Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, said at the meeting.

He emphasized the important significance of the initiatives advanced at the conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee.

BABICH VIEWS NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN FOREIGN AVIATION TACTICS

LD121511 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jun 80 p 3

[Candidate of Military Sciences Col V. Babich article "Based on Foreign Press Information: "The Quest for New Tactics: 1. Fighter-Bombers"--first two paragraphs are editorial introduction; Capitalized words published in boldface]

[Text] The rearming of NATO countries' air forces with new aviation hardware is currently continuing. As improved aircraft come into service it has become necessary to develop tactics in accordance with their combat potentials.

At the request of readers, we are beginning the publication of articles devoted to particular features of the tactics of the NATO countries' modern aviation and the changes taking place as a result of imperialism's aggressive wars in Indochina and the Near East.

At present the American F-111A (F,E) and F-4E and the British Jaguar are regarded as typical representatives of fighter-bombers abroad. In the near future the Tornado (jointly produced by the FRG, Britain and Italy) will join them. They are all supersonic, have an operational load between 4,500 kg (Jaguar) and 13,500 kg (F-111) and are capable of operating by night and in difficult meteorological conditions, and using radar devices on board for aiming purposes. Their main combat tasks: to gain superiority in the air, to isolate the region of hostilities (preventing the approach of enemy reserves), and also to provide direct air support for ground troops.

To gain superiority in the air the fighter-bombers must carry out strikes against the enemy's airfields, destroy his aircraft guidance system and neutralize his air defence facilities. The abundance of diverse targets earmarked for destruction gives rise to a large number of versions of resolving a combat task. There are weapons appropriate for each target. Bombs, unguided and guided rocket missiles, antiradar missiles and guns are used in various ways: Approaches to the target, combat maneuvers, attack techniques and even combat formations in the final stage of the fligh differ appreciably. It is considered inexpedient to use the same methods. This has been confirmed by the experience of local wars.

Tactics react sensitively to changes in weapons and combat hardware. For instance, in the relatively short period from the June war of 1967 to the October war of 1973 in the Near East, there was a notable change in methods of inflicting strikes against airfields, since measures had been adopted to increase aircraft's ability to survive on the ground. Ferroconcrete hangars were constructed for the planes, scattered all over the area of the airfield and representing single target points. The earlier attacks "along the aircraft standing" have gone forever. New plans for approaching the targets and consistency in the use of weapons were required.

In the 1973 October war Israeli F-4 Phantoms, using the old methods, lost approximately the same number of aircraft during raids on Syrain airfields as they themselves damaged on the ground. This result could not be considered satisfactory. The question arose: either give up making strikes against strong aircraft hangars, or develop powerful means of destruction which could be carried and accurately used by fighter-bombers.

At that time two possibilities were regarded as feasible in practice: putting runways out of commission with concrete-piercing bombs, and attacking planes outside the hangars. Typical of the first option were the night raids by F-111A plans in Vietnam, and typical of the second were the "lure" methods characteristic of armed conflicts in the Near East. Both options are being perfected at present in NATO countries' exercises.

Raids on airfields are carried out by small groups or single F-111E (F) planes which penetrate to the target at extremely low altitude, seeking to avoid detection by enemy radar. The pilot uses an automatic contour flying system [rezhim avtomaticheskogo ogibaniya relyefa], which makes it possible to fly without being able to see the ground (by night or in cloud). The bombs are dropped on the runway on the first approach, which results in the aircraft spending the minimum time within the target's air defense zone.

The ultimate goal of "luring" is to leave enemy aircraft open to attack after landing at the airfield. First a situation is created which forces the enemy to decide to take off. A demonstrative group pretends to threaten attack. The strike group lies in wait (in a zone not under radar surveillance) until, after an "empty" scrambling to rebuff the attack the enemy planes begin landing. Then there follows a dash to the target at extremely low altitude and a fast-moving attack.

In the course of aviation exercised in NATO countries groups with various tactical purposes, united by a single mission plan, have begun to operate far outside visual contact and without ground control. Here it is taken into account that their efforts can only be coordinated if there is thorough planning of the mission and accurate implementation of the plan elaborated. Elements of simulation are more and more persistently being incorporated in training airmen to fulfill complex tasks. The best option is chosen from among several possibilities for target penetration and strike infliction. A draw is carried out for each stage of the flight, taking into account the most likely enemy actions. All this requires tactical competence on the part of airmen, particularly the leading groups on whose decisions in the air success in fulfilling the mission depends.

One way of gaining superiority in the air is to neutralize the enemy's air defense system. This method has its own characteristics. In local wars the principle of "blind and neutralize" has become established, providing for a rational order of utilization of forces and resources: First try to preclude enemy resistance by jamming; if that is not successful, then use fire.

Where a site is protected by antiaircraft artillery or low altitude missile complexes with optical guidance systems, active or passive jamming cannot prevent them from operating, in this case fire is considered effective. Antipersonnel bombs, intended to destroy the combat crews of air defense facilities, are most often used.

Neutralization by fire of radar devices in the enemy's air defense system is carried out by means of special electronic countermeasure (ECM) missiles, with electromagnetic homing. Onboard warning equipment registers the aircraft's entry into a zone of radar illumination and indicates the direction and distance to the source. A group of fighter-bombers with conventional means of destruction often collaborates with the crew of an ECM missile carrier.

The struggle against the enemy's air defense became inconceivable without the existence of reconnaissance data on a real time scale, since air defense complexes have become mobile and change their location rapidly. Using obsolete information on the enemy, the planes could come under fire from the air defense system, instead of neutralize it. In this connection the method known in local wars as "fire reconnaissance" has become widespread. The target indication plane takes off with the task simply of finding and designating the target. On finding the target, it immediately leads to it the strike group, which is already in the air in a safe zone.

The ISOLATION OF THE REGION OF HOSTILITIES is similar to the struggle for superiority in the air as regards methods of fulfillment: The fighter-bomber's operational flight is divided into three main stages: flying to the target, operations in the target area and return to base. At the first stage the main thing is to find a way through air defense cover, at the second it is to achieve the greatest effectiveness in the strike, and at the third stage it is to remain invulnerable. At all stages there is a need for accurate timing of the strike group's efforts in coordination with the final reconnaissance, the jammers and the air defense neutralization groups. The premature and the late appearance of the fighter-bombers at the target are regarded as equally dangerous. In the first case they are subjected to shelling from the air defense, which is not yet neutralized, and in the second they are subject to fire from air defense facilities which have recovered their combat capability. The premature involvement of ECM jamming aircraft can "wake up" the enemy air defense and prevent the possibility of a surprise attack. So the tactics are based on calculations which value every second.

A characteristic feature of "isolation" is the operations of fighter-bombers against mobile targets--the reinforcements (reserves) which the enemy is moving into the combat zone. Here too, great significance is attached to timely information on the situation in the full tactical depth. As is stressed in the foreign military press, fresh reconnaissance data make it possible to attack troops on the march, when they are considered most defenseless against attack from the air.

In general "isolation" presupposes operations against targets set in advance, when there is the opportunity to carry out full preliminary preparations, choose the necessary weapons and calculate the necessary makeup of the forces.

With the use of new guided means of destruction with laser, television and infrared guidance, a departure is observed from the usual combat formation, based on the flight of four--a unit of planes arranged in a wedge, front or echelon or in a column of pairs, depending on the nature of the mission being fulfilled. Regroupings at various stages of the flight have become obligatory, and the greatest changes have concerned the distribution of forces in the target area. Support groups are often numerically superior to strike groups, whose planes are equipped with weapons with enhanced accuracy.

The aggressor's supersonic fighter-bombers were forced to participate in DIRECT AIR SUPPORT for ground forces during the wars in Vietnam and the Near East, since the air forces had very few light assault planes. Subsequently the desire clearly emerged to remove the tasks of assault planes, where possible, from the costly fighter-bombers.

The main trend in the use of modern fighter-bombers in the United States and the other NATO countries is toward "strike operations" in the enemy's tactical depth, which reflects the offensive nature of their military-political concepts. Interception and direct support are regarded as supplementary tasks resolved as required.

POSSIBILITY OF U.S. CALL FOR UN DEBATE ON IRAN VIEWED

LD121458 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] UPI reports with reference to U.S. official sources that the United States is examining the possibility of submitting for a second time the question of aggravation of U.S.-Iranian relations for discussion by the UN Security Council. The first step in this direction, the agency quotes the words of one official, could be undertaken as early as next week.

It is noted in New York in this connection that the new maneuvers of the United States in the UN aim at diverting attention from Washington's preparations for another armed action against Iran. Some time ago the United States, diverting the Western countries' attention with talk of economic sanctions against Iran, was preparing an armed provocation against the sovereign country which ended in a disgraceful fiasco.

UPI also reports that Anderson, independent candidate for the post of U.S. President, in his speech at Portland, Oregon, expressed readiness to apolgize to Iran should documents prove links between the CIA and SAVAK.

AAPSO ISSUES STATEMENT ON AFGHANISTAN, PAKISTAN

LD101920 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, June 10, TASS--The Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) watches with profound concern the continued attempts of world imperialism to sow discord among peoples and governments of the two continents, to create seats of tensions in these areas. This provocative intriguing of imperialists has the aim to create a suitable atmosphere for their neo-colonialist policy in developing Asian and African countries. This is said in a statement of the Permanent Secretariat of AAPSO that was circulated at a press conference for local and foreign journalists that was held at the AAPSO headquarters.

One of the pressing tasks of peoples of the Asian and African continents is to frustrate these perfidious imperialist plans, the document says. It is only under this condition that they will be able to live in the atmosphere of friendship, peace, goodneighbourliness and mutually advantageous cooperation.

The April revolution in Afghanistan, the statement says, has created every condition for the strengthening of the friendly relations of that country with neighbouring countries. Therefore, AAPSO followed with concern the developments on the Afghan-Pakistan border, believing that normalization of the situation in south-west Asia is an urgent task of all peaceful and democratic forces of the world.

The Permanent Secretariat already expressed the readiness to send representative international delegation to Afghanistan and Pakistan. A goodwill mission was already created for this purpose. Its task is the quest of a settlement of differences that would be acceptable to both countries, the settlement in the spirit of the Bandung principles of goodneighbourliness and peaceful coexistence.

AAPSO urges the governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan to accept such a delegation so as to work out jointly the ways of liquidating tension between the two countries and to turn again the Afghan-Pakistan frontier into a frontier of peace and friendship, the statement says. The statement expresses the confidence that this peaceful initiative will meet with understanding of all peoples of the Asian and African continents and the world public opinion.

Acting Secretary General of AAPSO Nuri 'Abd al-Razzaq who spoke at the press conference set out in detail the tasks of the mission that was created in the light of the recent proposals of the Afghan Government and declared that its success will mean the victory of all peace forces of the world opposing the plots of international reaction. At the same time he noted that the Pakistani Government has not yet given an answer to the peaceful initiative of AAPSO.

MATVEYEV REPORTS COLOMBO ANTI-IMPERIALIST CONFERENCE

LD111525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Matveyev dispatch: "Rebuff to Aggressive Plans"]

[Excerpt] Colombo-Moscow--We arrived in Colombo on 22 May, when Sri Lanka was celebrating heroes' day, and departed by air on the eve of the most noteworthy Buddhists holiday--the "Wesak" festival. Some 45 days per year are taken up by various holidays on the island. Buddhists temples, Islamic mosques, Catholic cathedrals, Hindu meeting houses and Protestant churches--all these can be seen in Colombo and all these reflect the complex interweaving on this island of the different currents and streams, which are not only religious...

Land reform, the elimination of mass unemployment, which is reaching particularly large proportions among young people, the struggle against the incessant high prices and inflation --all these are difficult, complex problems awaiting solution.

The citadels of monopoly capital, through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund and other organizations, are imposing financial and other "economy" measures on Sri Lanka at the expense of the people's elementary needs. They are demanding the creation of a "political climate" in the country favorable to them. They and the governments of the United States and other Western countries which support them fiercely oppose measures taken by states which have achieved independence to strengthen their economic self-sufficiency. The struggle in this sphere is unrelenting and acute.

Strategic militarist aims form the basis of the current feverish military activity of the United States and certain of its NATO partners in the region stretching from North Africa across the Near East to the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. Sri Lanka also feels upon itself the influence of the tension being fueled by imperialist circles. The overseas strategists, who are proclaiming the Near and Middle East and southwest Asia a sphere of their "vital interests," are now sizing up its ports and harbors which at one time served as British naval bases.

This activity and these threatening military preparations by imperialist circles headed by the United States were the central topic at the international forum in Colombo [International Conference of Solidarity With the Asian and African Peoples' Struggle for Independence, Security and Socioeconomic Progress held in late May]. Delegates from over 50 countries participated in it, including a delegation from the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African countries. The forum enthusiastically welcomed the greetings and wishes for fruitful work conveyed by L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Speaking at the opening of the conference S. Hameed, Sri Lanka foreign minister, spoke of the path traveled by the Bandung conference participants in the past 25 years, and stated that this path still abounds with difficulties and obstables.

Above all these relate to the economy. Not only small countries which have thrown off the fetters of colonialism, but also larger countries as well come up against constant pressure from the centers of monopoly capital power in the West. And in recent years the Beijing leaders have been acting increasingly openly as an accomplice of imperialism with their loud appeals for the United States, NATO, Japan and the PRC to form a bloc against the USSR and other socialist countries and against the liberation movements.

The aggressive maneuvers by imperialism and its accomplices were resolutely condemned in the speeches by the delegates to the conference and the documents adopted by it. The hotbeds of military danger threatening peace and people's tranquility were clearly named. A special session of the conference was devoted to analyzing the situation which has developed in the Persian Gulf, where the United States has now concentrated the greatest naval force since the end of World War II and is trying to put them into action, as the Pentagon's recent armed sabotage operation against Iran shows. The forum's participants listened very attentatively to the detailed speech by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] delegate. He described the situation in his country and the efforts by the DRA Government in the current complex conditions, created by the external counter-revolution, imperialist circles and Beijing, to implement the transformations of the democratic revolution in the interests of the broad masses of the population. In a special resolution the conference supported this revolution's noble aims and the proposals put forward recently by the DRA Government directed toward the political settlement of the situation which has developed around Afghanistan. The resolution demands an immediate end to imperialist intervention in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

The general declaration and the resolutions on the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean contain a demand from the forum participants to put an end the dangerous U.S. military activity in the Middle and Near East. The ominous linkup between Washington and Beijing, which creates a particular threat to the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, was pointed out. The resolution on disarmament notes that the NATO plans aimed at deploying the new American nulcear missile weapons in Western Europe also threaten Near and Middle East countries, posing with particular urgency the question of the rejection of these plans by the broad international public.

And so different geographical regions share the same source of dangerous tension. The conference participants addressed an appeal to all progressive, peace-loving national patriotic forces in the world to strengthen the broad anti-imperialist front and firmly rebuff the aggressive plans of imperialism and reaction. Unanimous support was given to the Warsaw Pact members' new constructive initiatives.

This forum's forceful spirit as regards the launching of the struggle to maintain and strengthen peace against the reckless plans of bellicose imperialist circles and their accomplices reflects the belief of many millions of people in Asian, African and Latin American countries in their strength and in the success of the efforts on the extensive front of the anti-imperialist struggle.

NEKRASOV ON POLICY CONTRADICTIONS BETWEEN U.S., CAPITALIST ALLIES

LD121325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 80 p 6

[V. Nekrasov article: "Concepts and Realities"]

[Text] In the present-day world decisive significance for the future of mankind and for the determination of the main trends of contemporary development now attaches to the might of real socialism and the overall change in the correlation of forces in favor of socialism and peace. At the same time the question of the mutual relations between the leading capitalist countries remains important for assessments of the prospects of the development of the world situation.

At the recent conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee its participants noted with concern the threat to the cause of peace and detente which has increased as a result of the activeness of the forces of imperialism and reaction. In their declaration they stated that the prevailing situation "is the result of the further activation of the imperialist policy of force, confrontation and hegemonism, and the accumulation of unresolved international questions." At the same time the declaration notes: "The future is laid today, while the morrow in peoples' lives depends on what solutions to acute international problems are taken by states now--all states together and each individually."

This way of posing the question prompts us to direct our attention toward the situation which is taking shape in relations between the capitalist states which are resisting the forces of socialism and the revolutionary and national liberation movement. We are witnessing strenuous efforts on the part of the leading capitalist states to seek some common foreign policy decisions and we are witnessing a sharp rise in the contradictions in their mutual relations.

In all the years since World War II the world has perhaps never seen such a significant, prolonged aggravation of the contradictions in the capitalist camp, an aggravation so widespread in terms of the number of countries involved in it. Even the West is no longer concealing this. Thus, the present problems in mutual relations between the NATO countries are described by the London TIMES as "more serious and fundamental than problems of former years." The New York TIMES speaks of the crisis in the United States' relations with its allies which is assuming "ominous dimensions."

Of itself, of course, this aggravation is nothing fundamentally new: The people have frequently witnessed very powerful flareups of intraimperialist contradictions frequently leading to tragic consequences. It is notable, however, that the revolutionary changes in the world are the most obvious and substantial reason for the present flareup.

It is by no means a case of some sort of smoothing over or disappearance of capitalism's classic economic contradictions. On the contrary, as imperialism develops and its overall crisis intensifies these contradictions, in particular those caused by their uneven development and perpetual struggle for sales and raw material markets, become increasingly keen and explosive. U.S. imperialism is losing its leading positions in the capitalist world while the West European and Japanese imperialist centers are gathering increasing strength. In the past, as is well known, such changes in the correlation of forces ultimately led to imperialist wars.

However, now that capitalism, in its historical rivalry with socialism, is surrendering one position after another, it has to think above all about defending itself against radical changes which, naturally, also affect the forms in which intraimperialist contradictions are manifested.

The desire for a certain centralization and coordination of its actions on an international scale acts as one of imperialism's main defensive reactions. And this leads to attempts to reinforce the prevailing system of interstate relations, whether in the interests of ensuring mutual political support or with a view to preserving the existing economic positions of monopoly capital as a whole. As a result, intraimperialist rivalry engendered by unequal development acquires a largely, and at individual stages a predominantly, political coloring.

The search for joint measures with a view to resisting the anti-imperialist forces and overcoming the consequences of the intensification of its general crisis can be clearly traced in imperialism's strategy. As for the contradictions, they emerge primarily in the form of the different approaches of individual countries or groups of countries toward this search--approaches reflecting the specific features of their economic and political positions.

It is precisely in the light of this feature that we should examine primarily the flare-up of intraimperialist discord. The point is that the ruling circles of the capitalist countries, on their own admission, realize the complexity of the general situation for the capitalist world which is prompting them to coordinate their efforts in opposing the revolutionary forces of the present day. In this connection allegations are frequently heard in West Europe that "only with the United States" is it possible to resist further changes in the correlation of forces in favor of the anti-imperialist movements.

A characteristic feature of the present state of interstate relations in the capitalist world consists in U.S. imperialism's attempts to restore and strengthen its dominant positions among the other developed capitalist countries. And this is being done primarily on the basis of military-political blocs and alliances which for decades now have been a sort of backbone to the structure of international relations in the imperialist part of the world.

However, the Washington policymakers can no longer fail to see that in fact the United States is unable to implement its claims merely by its own efforts and that in any case it cannot do without substantial support from other centers of present-day imperialism. And that is why, on the one hand, it is unleashing on a unprecedented scale the full range of lying, slanderous, propagandist "backup" for a policy which is based on imperialism's system of aggressive military blocs and is carrying out what may be called an all-embracing mobilization of the capitalist world's military-industrial circles which link their revenue and their destiny closely with the policy of militarism.

On the other hand, the U.S. capital is obviously seeking to make use, in its own interests, of the fact that the West European countries and Japan are both more dependent than ever before on sources of energy and raw materials, particularly oil, beyond their borders and that for West Europe and Japan the Near East has become a considerably more important trading partner than before. That is why Washington is trying with all its might to instill in the capitals of its allies the idea that the solution of capitalism's crisis problems can be found only on the basis of pooling the West's military and political efforts and of its attainment of military superiority.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev drew attention to this aspect of U.S. policy when he pointed out that "using any foothold, the U.S. administration is trying to achieve its NATO partners' unconditional alignment with this course."

We cannot fail to note that in some respects the present leaders of U.S. policy have been successful recently. At the NATO Council session last December they succeeded in achieving agreement on the decisions aimed at the long-term buildup of the arms race in Europe and the intensification of confrontation with the socialist countries. The sessions of NATO military organs held in May and June were also directly linked with the latest calculations to strengthen imperialism's military potential in Europe on the basis of the consolidation of the dominant U.S. role here. People across the Atlantic believe that under cover of demands for "Atlantic solidarity" they will succeed in intensifying the West European countries' dependence on U.S. arms deliveries and on Washington's policy and in undermining existing achievements in the sphere of all-European cooperation.

President Carter, the French magazine PARIS-MATCH wrote, has put West Europe in a position where it is "caught" between two goals: Preventing its behavior from causing "serious drama" in the Western alliance, and not following the United States blindly. The situation is also aggravated by the fact that there are important "differences of interpretation" between the U.S. allies themselves--and not only along Common Market channels but also in their approach to international problems.

The prevailing situation gives grounds for asserting that the U.S. capital's calculations regarding its allies cannot be implemented that simply. In the notably unanimous opinion of observers from many countries, it is hard to recall a recent period in international relations when the United States has been more criticized in the states that are its allies than is the case now or when the deep-lying roots of detente and the adherence of the people's masses and of sober political circles to detente has exerted such influence on the complex of these mutual relations.

The differerences, in point of fact, concern the whole spectrum of present U.S. foreign policy--its relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, its approach to problems of political and military detente and the problems of the Near and Middle East, especially relations with Iran and questions of a Near East settlement on the basis of the recognition of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine to acquire their own statehood. But if you put the question in its generalized form then the main thing is the fundamental problem of the present day, the problem of war and peace, the problem of sliding into the trenches of the cold war into which the United States is dragging the rest of the capitalist world, and the question of reinforcing and developing the principles of peaceful coexistence.

West Europe, which has received many advantages, including material ones, from the policy of detente, does not intend, as the events of the past few week and months show, to slide thoughtlessly down the slope of undermining this policy. The West European countries which have passed through the flames of two world wars understand perfectly how dangerous it would be for them to find themselves in the position of U.S. "military hostages." The feeling of virtually powerless dependence on Washington's constantly changing military doctrines and "unpredictable" and essentially adventurist steps is causing growing irritation among NATO members.

Very important significance for the development of the situation in West Europe attaches to the alarm which is being voiced increasingly loudly and persistently by broad circles of the continent's democratic peace-loving public and by the actions of the working people's organizations and of their political vanguard--the communist parties-- in rallying the forces which advocate rebuffing U.S. imperialism's militarist designs. In this connection the meeting of European communist and workers parties for peace and disarmament held in Paris at the end of April was an important stage in developing the struggle for the peoples' peaceful future.

There are grave foreign policy contradictions between the United States and the other leading capitalist states. Graphic confirmation of the keenness of these contradictions is the Soviet-French summit meeting which caused such obvious commotion in Washington and which has become a testimony not only to the vital force of detente but also to the strengtening trend in the world toward the continuation of dialogue between West and East.

At the same time, by virtue of the generally grave setbacks for imperialist policy, which the imperialists are feeling increasingly painfully, and of the intensifying crisis of capitalism, the United States is succeeding, albeit not in everything, not fully and not immediately, and sometimes in a curtailed form, in achieving approval for its course from its ally states and some measures by them in support of this course.

In the prevailing situation some representatives of the Western countries' bourgeois political circles can be heard to argue the need to align themselves with the United States in any turn of events. At the same time a growing understanding of the perniciousness of supporting the White House's present adventurist course for the more broadly understood interests of capitalism as a whole is already forcing some of these politicians to raise the question of some reorganization of the existing structure of interstate ties among the developed capitalist countries.

We cannot overlook the conception of some kind of "division of labor" among the members of imperialist military blocs and alliances which is becoming widespread in the West. In this connection the capitals of the leading capitalist countries in the past drew attention to what the press reported was a U.S.-Bonn accord on the possibility of differences in opinions and specific actions between the Western allies when such differences "do not concern fundamental issues." As the Italian newspaper CORRIERE DELLA SERA wrote; the West European governments "should have the opportunity also to play 'individual' parts depending on each government's abilities or potential" on the condition that they coordinate their overall, "global," strategy more closely with the United States.

But West Europe notes, if solidarity with the United States is not to demand from its allies automatic support for any political action by Washington, then the U.S. capital would like to adapt the idea of the "division of labor" to its own goals. It would like to see it as consent to the U.S. right to act on behalf of the other leading capitalist countries in the struggle against the national liberation movement and at the same time to rely on the enhancing of the countries' readiness for military antagonism with the socialist world. That is precisely the point of the decisions which the United States imposed on its allies at recent conferences in NATO headquarters.

It is thus obvious that at the present stage of intra-imperialist relations the capitalist world, as is reaffirmed by the strenuous quest in which many of its leaders are engaged, is unable and not in a state to break the general course of events or influence the decisive processes of world development and that the factors of determining significance which once made possible and inevitable the transition to the policy of detente continue to operate. And that means that objectively the basis for this policy is retained as is the possibility for it to remain the leading trend in international relations.

TROFIMENKO ACCUSES U.S. OF PREMATURE FOREIGN POLICY DECISIONS

LD121300 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, June 12, TASS--In the last three years, the Carter administration "has done its utmost to lead Soviet-American relations to their present state," says the weekly USA: ECONOMY, POLICY, IDEOLOGY [SSHA: EKONOMIKA, POLITIKA, IDEOLIOGIYN]

The causes of the present turn in Washington's course have been prompted "by the United States desire to retard, modify the process of socio-political changes in the world, which are undermining the global positions of American imperialism," the well known Americanist Genrikh Trofimenko says in the June issue of the magazine. Since the Carter administration took office he emphasizes, the United States foreign policy reverted to the adventuristic course of "shaping" the foreign situation according to American plans and schemes, to the expansion and renovation of Washington's hegemonistic claims."

It is now absolutely clear that the main concern of the White House strategists since 1977 has been to effect this or that "limited trial of strength" with the USSR, the author of the article writes. The events in Afghanistan were exploited by the Washington leadership "to formulate its previous efforts for confrontation with the Soviet Union into a fullscale long-term militaristic program, the 'Carter doctrine'."

Analyzing the purposes and principles of the so-called "Carter doctrine", Trofimenko points out that "this means, above all, the unfolding of another round of the arms race in attempts to tilt the balance of military forces with the USSR in favour of the United States." "The refusal of the United States to open a dialogue with the USSR before the North Atlantic bloc adopts decision on measures aimed at acquiring additional advantages in the balance of 'Eurostrategic' nuclear forces of the sides, furnishes conclusive evidence that Washington strategy aims not at stabilisation of the international situation, including in Europe, but at its aggravation. This is also borne out by the sale, with Washington's approval, of arms to China by the American allies and now by the readiness, expressed by Washington itself, to maintain direct military collaboration with China.

The Carter administration "embarked upon the road of premature decisions, replacing a sober strategic analysis of the situation and carefully-planned foreign political measures by risky improvisations," the author of the article sums up.

'CRIMINAL' DESIGNS IN SVERDLOVSK CHEMICAL ISSUE HIT

LD121850 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 12 Jun 80

["Who Inspires Slander About the Soviet Union?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 12, TASS--TASS commentator Yevgeniy Nikolayev writes:

The systematic dissemination by the American propaganda machine--in the United States and overseas--of the gross fabrication about the alleged development of bacteriological weapons in the Soviet Union clearly reveals the guiding and coordinating role played by the U.S. administration. On the surface this role finds expression in a serious concern over the nature of a disease which broke out in Sverdlovsk in 1979 expressed at another press conference by State Department spokesman Reston. The matter in question is concrete--the outbreak of anthrax in domestic animals--on which the Soviet side gave a timely, clear and exhaustive explanation. However, objective information does not suit the extremist and frenzied anti-Sovieteers in the top echelon of the U.S. state authority. It is at their obvious orders that the CIA and the Pentagon are concocting reports with blood freezing details and other horrible reports by intelligence services which are submitted for reading to President Carter.

These reports spread in a muddy stream to the pages of the American "big press" (in particular, the above-mentioned horrors were described in the Washington POST by inveterate anti-Sovieteers Evans and Novak who are closely connected with the "cloak and dagger" agency), are transmitted through the Agency for International Communication (Washington's chief foreign policy mouthpiece) to the local and foreign listeners. The purpose of the slanderous campaign leaves no doubts: to use any method to convince the American and world public that the Soviet Union violates the 1972 Convention on Banning the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxic Weapons and on their destruction.

It is worthwhile, however, to return to the details of the matter which is being unscrupulously used by Washington for Soviet-American relations and poisoning the international situation.

In the spring of 1979 a natural outbreak of anthrax among domestic animals did have place in the region of Sverdlovsk. As is known, weather conditions were very unfavorable in the districts of the Sverdlovsk region in the autumn and winter of 1978-1979. Some animals were weakened at the end of the winter season. As a result, their susceptibility to infection grew. Cases of skin and intestinal forms of anthrax were reported in people because dressing of animals was sometimes conducted without observing rules established by veterinary inspection. At that time, local newspapers, for instance, URALSKY RABOCHIY and VECHERNIY SVERDLOVSK published warnings to the population of the city and outskirts. They urged people to observe better rules of personal hygiene while attending to domestic animals, not to buy unmarked meat, wool, undressed hides, etc. from strangers at the markets.

Soviet scientific periodicals, for instance, JOURNAL OF MICROBIOLOGY, EPIDEMIOLOGY, IMMUNOLOGY" published a competent conclusion of sanitary experts. The report said, in particular, that the Sverdlovsk region had been threatened throughout many centuries by mass outbreaks of anthrax, and that is why its territory is regarded as anthrax prone. The existence of soil nidis of this disease has been proved. They mosaically cover a vast territory of the region. The scientists point out that the role of soil in the infection of domestic animals through fodder is great. Anthrax was intensively combatted in the soviet period. It became possible to sharply reduce the scale and periodicity of its outbreaks. However, the disease has not as yet been fully eradicated since the methods of soil sanitation are so far poorly developed.

Therefore, the case which took place in Sverdlovsk in 1979 has absolutely no bearing to the development of bacteriological weapons nor to the convention of its prohibition. The Soviet Union strictly observes all the provisions of the convention, as well as other international documents which it has signed.

It goes without saying that the American side is well informed about the above-mentioned facts. Nevertheless, insinuations on that topic, including those at the official level, are being repeated time and again. It seems that the U.S. administration is feverishly looking for ways to instigate psychological war against the USSR. Washington is probably not satisfied that certain hostile anti-Soviet campaigns are obviously dying out; to take, for instance, the "Afghan question" or the unsuccessful boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow.

Cold warriors in the United States are acting according to a well-known pattern--first, the Soviet Union is accused of another "deadly sin", and then demands are put forward on additional military allocations, introduction of new, more lethal systems of weaponry. To quote one of the latest examples: The attempts to accuse the Soviet Union of using chemical weapons in Afghanistan which failed in disgrace when Washington was caught red-handed because the American hirelings were armed with American chemical grenades. Nevertheless, the Pentagon believes that the slander played its role and that new allocations for developing new types of chemical weapons will be given.

It should be mentioned that the Pentagon already possesses sufficient means to implement programs of warfare with the use of the most lethal types of weapons of mass destruction. And it is not always that it succeeds in concealing the grave consequences of these sinister preparations. The U.S. military department hastily hushed the case of the disease of E. Magee, guard at the U.S. naval secret laboratory in western Oakland, California, which was camouflaged as a research medical establishment--another example of the hypocrisy of the American authorities. Extensive work on creating bacteriological weapons, including "valley fever", whose viruses affected Magee, is being conducted in that laboratory.

No matter what political capital the Washington manipulators would like to gain from the fabrication around the "Sverdlovsk incident", it is clear that their methods are just as unscrupulous as their designs criminal (this is the right word to describe the core of the matter), since the enemies of detente are trying to undermine the existing ban on the development of bacteriological weapons, in other words, to open another channel in building up armaments.

GROMYKO RECEIVES AMBASSADOR WATSON

LD121736 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 12, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today received the U.S. Ambassador in the USSR Thomas Watson at the latter's request. Questions of Soviet-American relations and also some international problems were dealt with during the conversation.

BILL STEP TOWARD BLOCKING LAW OF SEA

LD121510 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] New York, June 12, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Menkes reports: Contrary to the decisions of the United Nations Organization, which proclaim the world ocean resources to be the property of the entire mankind and prohibit prospecting for and extraction of minerals in international waters before an appropriate convention is concluded, the USA stubbornly strives for laying its hand on them.

The adoption by the U.S. House of Representatives of a bill, which unilaterally grants U.S. monopolies "the right" to extract valuable mineral resources in international waters is assessed in the circles of the international community as a fresh step in this direction.

The adoption of the bill is viewed in the circles of the international community as Washington's fresh step directed at blocking the efforts of the United Nations Organization to draw up an international law of the sea convention. The Third U.N. Law of the Sea Conference has already long been attending to this issue. But the USA and its closest allies are persisting in their intention to frustrate the approval of mutually acceptable decisions.

Characteristically, the bill giving the U.S. monopolies the "right" to plunder world ocean resources has been carried by U.S. legislators on the eve of the holding in Geneva in July-August of the second part of the ninth session of the U.N. Law of the Sea conference at which it was supposed to reach a consensus on the final draft convention.

Representatives of the socialist and developing states have repeatedly declared at the United Nations Organization against the unlawful attempts of the USA and other imperialist countries at arrogating themselves the unilateral "right" to the exploitation of natural resources of the sea floor. As was stressed from the rostrum of the U.N. Law of the Sea conference, such actions would considerably prejudice the interests of young developing states. The resolution of the countries of the "Group of 77" issued as an official document of the General Assembly pointed out that the "taking of any unilateral measures, legislative acts and agreements as regards the working of the sea floor resources would constitute a violation of international law."

USE OF VOA, RFE FOR 'PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE' SCORED

LD121527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 80 p 5

[Vladimir Bolshakov article under the rubric "Our Commentaries": "Saboteurs on the Air"]

[Text] It has already become the rule in the United States for an increase in expenditure on the arms race to be accompanied invariably by an increase in appropriations for Washington's propaganda departments engaged in waging "psychological warfare" against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

It is reported from Washington that $93.9 million has been allocated in the current fiscal year for the needs of the CIA's radio stations Radio Liberty (RL) and Radio Free Europe (RFE). The House Foreign Affairs Committee, becoming generous, has voted to allocate a further $3 million for the needs of RL and RFE. In the next fiscal year their budget will reach $113.5 million. The budget for VOA, Washington's official radio voice, has been increased to $83 million and next year will reach approximately $100 million.

This steady increase in expenditure on the maintenance of the activity of the RL-RFE and VOA system is by no means caused by inflation, as officials in Washington sometimes try to explain it. Since 1977 a program announced by Carter for "enhancing the efficiency" of the entire U.S. foreign policy propaganda apparatus oriented wholly toward intensifying "psychological warfare" against the socialist countries has been pursued in the United States. Under this program, as is well known, the U.S. Information Agency was reorganized and the International Communications Agency was created on its basis, and has become the coordinator of Washington's global propaganda campaigns. Anticommunism and anti-Sovietism serve as the ideological privot of these campaigns.

The methods by which they are pursued have been borrowed by the International Communications Agency from Goebbels, the author of the thesis that "the more monstrous the lie, the sooner the people will believe it." The RL-RFE and VOA broadcasts have broken all records for impudent lies and slander against socialism.

Sophisticated technical means are used for disseminating lies about the domestic and foreign policy of the USSR and its allies. The construction of 11 radio transmitters for RL-RFE is being completed on the territory of the FRG and Portugal. Egypt and Israel have been enlisted to the "psychological warfare" against the USSR, making available on their territory sites for the construction of U.S. relay stations. U.S. Congress is discussing the possibilities for using satellites for intensifying radio and television sabotage in the air against the socialist countries. The Beijing anti-Soviets are also collaborating closely with the International Communications Agency.

The authors of the new plans for acts of ideological subversion against the socialist countries frequently try to conceal them under the provision on the exchange of information enshrined in the Final Act of the all-European conference. But political speculations of this sort are designed for simpletons since the Final Act, which is also signed by the United States, clearly states that the main principle of the mutual relations between the states which took part in the conference should be the principle of noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

The activity of RL and RFE, which are generously subsidized by the U.S. Government, like the VOA's anti-Soviet comments, are in flagrant contradiction with this principle.

U.S. TRYING TO 'FRAME' DELEGATION TO TEHRAN CONFERENCE

LD121856 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 12, TASS--A spokesman for the U.S. Department of Justice announced that his department conducts a preliminary investigation into the activities of the former U.S. Attorney General [illegible]ark and nine other American lawyers who took part in the international conference on U.[illegible] aggressive actions against Iran, held recently in Tehran.

The Justice Department is in fact trying to frame up charges for bringing to trial Clark and other Americans for their trip to Iran and exposure from the rostrum of the international forum of U.S. aggressive actions against sovereign Iran and Washington's continuing support for the sanguinary despot--the deposed Shah.

The White House fears that the participation of the Clark delegation in the conference may push the American public to investigating the causes of the present crisis in U.S.-Iranian relations. Such an investigation will undoubtedly lay bare the guilt of the Carter administration before Iran, continuing hostile actions against Tehran and Washington's gross interference in the affairs of that sovereign country.

It is characteristic that the White House and its emissaries on Capitol Hill have already rudely thwarted the attempts of individual senators and congressmen to start investigation into the U.S. aggressive policy vis-a-vis sovereign Iran, the policy of armed provocations, unceremonious diplomatic pressure and economic blockade.

UPI agency reports that Independent presidential candidate John Anderson stated in Portland, Oregon, that he was ready to apologize to Iran if documentary evidence on links between the CIA and the shah's security police SAVAK was produced. He said that there was "no doubt that SAVAK was involved in torture and murder and other activities against human rights". He stressed he would apologize to Iran if it could be proved that the CIA collaborated with the shah's secret police.

It is well known that numerous statements by Iranian statesmen, and primarily Ayatollah Khomeyni, pointed to the criminal collaboration between the CIA and SAVAK which resulted in the death of thousands of Iranian citizens who protested against the despotic shah regime.

COMMUNIST PARTY PLENUM OPENS IN NEW YORK

ID122144 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] New York, June 12, TASS--A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USA has been held here. The plenum discussed a number of topical questions of the international and domestic situation, outlined further tasks of the American communists in the struggle for strengthening peace and detente, against the machinations of the militaristic circles which are pushing mankind to a thermo-nuclear catastrophe. Special attention was given to the forthcoming presidential elections in the United States and the tasks of the communists in the election campaign. General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States Gus Hall addressed the plenary meeting. He stressed that the present international situation is characterised by the intensification of the aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism which embarked on the path of military adventures. Revival of the cold war, escalation of the arms race, aggravation of tension in various parts of the globe. Gus Hall pointed out that NATO's decision to deploy in Western Europe new American medium-range missiles, the concentration in the Indian Ocean of the U.S. naval armada, search for new military bases abroad, creation of the "quick reaction corps", conclusion of military agreements with China, renunciation of the SALT II treaty and a sharp increase of the military budget pose a great danger to peace and international security.

The CPUSA general secretary stressed that all this marks a new stage in the United States' aspiration to military superiority in order to attain world domination. He said that the Pentagon and monopoly capital never recognized the concept of military equilibrium with the Soviet Union. Even during the talks on the SALT II treaty which is based on that principle, the Pentagon continued to work with President Carter's blessing on creating a foundation for nuclear superiority and nuclear first strike capability.

Gus Hall pointed out that opposition to the adventurous foreign political course of the present administration is growing in the United States. The numerical growth and consolidation of the U.S. peace champions create a real possibility that the wings of the "hawks" will be cut and the United States will embark upon the path of detente, disarmament and peace. He stressed that the policy of military confrontation contradicts the course of history. Dwelling on the situation in the United States, Gus Hall pointed out that it is characterised by the deepening of the economic crisis. Criticising the Carter administration's economic course, the CPUSA general secretary pointed out that it actually helps monopoly capital to use the crisis as a tool for launching an offensive on the rights of the working class. He noted that further intensification of racial discrimination in the United States whose victims are blacks and other oppressed minorities.

Gus Hall stressed that during the election campaign the most important tasks of the communists are to further expand the influence of the Communist Party, to consolidate its ranks and to bring the program and election platform of the party to millions of Americans.

FURTHER ON DEATH OF PRIME MINISTER OHIRA

Special Cabinet Meeting

OW121409 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira died of myocardial infarction at a Tokyo hospital at the age of 70. M. Ito, general secretary of the cabinet, became acting prime minister.

Prime Minister Ohira died at a time when a campaign was being carried on for the moved-up general election scheduled for 22 June. In mid-May the Diet passed a no-confidence resolution against the LDP [Liberal Democratic Party] Cabinet led by Prime Minister Ohira.

Masayoshi Ohira visited Moscow and had talks with leading Soviet figures in 1972 and 1973 while he was foreign minister.

A special Cabinet meeting was held today, and the Cabinet has resigned in full body in accordance with the Constitution. However, the Cabinet will continue attending to its duties until a new prime minister is appointed by the Diet.

Remarks on Aftermath

LD121900 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The internal political situation in Japan has become complicated following the sudden death of Masayoshi Ohira, the prime minister and the president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], who died in Tokyo this morning as the result of a heart attack.

Japan's cabinet ministers held a special meeting today and submitted their resignations in accordance with the Constitution. However, the government will continue to perform its duties until the Diet has appointed a new prime minister. This decision will be made at a special session of the new Diet; elections to both chambers are now imminent.

The death of Masayoshi Ohira has caused an immediate exacerbation in the struggle for power within the LDP. However, it is difficult to say at present what the outcome of this struggle will be, or whether the change in leadership will lead to an alteration in LDP policies. At least the Japanese Foreign Ministry declared today that under the leadership of Masayoshi Ito, the interim prime minister, Japan will adhere to its former foreign policy. As regards the forthcoming parliamentary elections they will evidently decide the issue of whether the LDP will maintain its one party rule or whether a coalition government will be set up in the country.

Comment on Successor

OW120327 Tokyo KYODO in English 0316 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 12, KYODO--Sources well versed with Japanese affairs in Moscow expressed their desire Thursday that pro-Soviet elements in the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party would succeed the late Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira. The sources made this remark after learning of Ohira's death early Thursday.

They said Ohira and his cabinet have represented the anti-Soviet power [?and his] cabinet was striving to strengthen the Japan-U.S. military alliance at the request of U.S. President Jimmy Carter, and for realization of permanent friendship between Tokyo and Beijing. The sources said they were closely watching Ohira's policy for a defense buildup in the pretext of the growing military threat to Eastern Asia.

KHARKOV CITES 'EMPTY' PROMISES OF SOUTH KOREAN LEADERS

LD122042 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 12 Jun 80

["Promises Which No One Believes"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 12, TASS--TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Speaking in Seoul today, provisional president of South Korea Choe Kyu-ha promised to work out a new constitution and hold parliamentary elections by the middle of the next year. He asserted that imposition of martial law over the entire South Korean territory and creation of a special generals' council would not hamper implementation of the promised measures.

Who will fall for these promises of the Seoul top leadership which drenched in blood Kwangju streets and threw behind bars tens of thousand of people only because they came out in defence of the people's rights? Having suppressed with brutality the recent actions by students and representatives of other strata of the South Korean population the Seoul junta, led by the new dictator Chon Tu-hwan, would now like to make a face-lift of its regime imparting to it certain respectability, not without American instructions.

Washington, which in fact blessed the Seoul rulers to the massacre of the participants in mass manifestations, has now chosen a policy of :"persuasion" of Chon Tu-hwan and his entourage. The American press indicates that the Washington administration renders support for the Seoul regime in the military and economic fields, believing that such support corresponds to the U.S. interests in such an important region.

It is these military-strategic interests of the United States, in the light of which Washington regards South Korea, that the Seoul generals faithfully serve. It is for the sake of these interests that Washington is ready to support them in future. Many American officials and representatives of big business have now arrived in Seoul. They are worried over the political and economic structure of the regime trying to prop it up with the help of dollar infusions and deliveries of weapons and equipment. They don't care about the violation of basic rights of the South Korean population, nor about brutal repressions against the people conducted by the Seoul generals.

The promises of constitutional reforms advanced by the provisional president of South Korea, who himself was pushed to the background by the generals' council in Seoul, constitute another attempt to relieve the situation in the country. This is not a new trick. It was repeatedly used in the past turning great deception any time. [sentence as received] The present manoeuvre of the Seoul authorities is no exception.

PAKISTAN REJECTS AFGHAN PROPOSALS; INDIA ACCEPTS

LD121658 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] London, June 12, TASS--Pakistan rejected the peaceful initiative of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan aimed at the political settlement in the region, at the establishment of friendly relations among states of southwest Asia and at the constructive solution of the existing differences. Official representative of the Pakistani Foreign Ministry said that the proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of May 14 of this year about the ways of settlement of Afghanistan's relations with Iran and Pakistan allegedly "do not take into consideration the existing realities". He said that Pakistan's Foreign Ministry refuses to have any "official contacts" with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Rejecting the good will proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Pakistan's military regime showed clearly again that it is unprepared to take a realistic stand on the quest of the ways of normalisation of the present situation in southwest Asia. Despite the statements of the Pakistani leadership about its intention "to maintain friendly relations with Afghanistan", Islamabad as facts show, intends to continue the hostile policy of the armed interference in the affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Observers note that Pakistan's Government made a gross error by rejecting out of hand the only sane road of normalisation of the situation in the region, the road of the establishment of direct contacts and of starting the talks between the governments of Pakistan and Afghanistan. Sooner or later Pakistan will have to take this road if it really wishes to live in peace and friendship with its neighbours.

Delhi, June 12, TASS--India's democratic republic welcomes the constructive proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan aimed at a speedy political settlement of problems of the region, at normalization of the Afghan-Pakistani and Afgan-Iranian relations, writes the magazine PARTY LIFE. The Indian public supports the efforts of the government of Babrak Karmal whose aim is the strengthening of security of the peoples of the region, deepening of mutual understanding and trust among them.

American imperialists and their allies are trying in every way to prevent the implementation of Afghanistan's proposals. They have not yet abandoned the unrealistic plans of depriving the Afghan people of its revolutionary gains, the magazine writes. As an instrument of its subversive activities the forces of international reaction are using Pakistan which they have turned into a bridgehead of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, are strengthening Pakistan's military potention, are giving financial and military assistance to the counterrevolutionary scum that found shelter in the Pakistani territory, the magazine writes.

Kornilov: 'Sooner or Later'

LD121126 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1030 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 12--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes: The Pakistani military regime has rejected the peace initiative of the Government of Afghanistan aimed at holding direct talks between the governments of the two countries for a constructive solution of existing differences and the establishment of goodneighborly relations. The statement by the official spokesman of the Pakistani Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who to "corroborate" his position refers to decisions of the recent session of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO], claims that allegedly the Kabul proposals of 14 May "do not allow for existing realities," that they, as it is put, "do not propose an acceptable basis for settling the crisis."

The entire statement is based from start to finish on deliberately false premises. This applies to the claim that allegedly "Kabul's proposals do not allow for existing realities," since these realities are well known and consist of nothing other than the indisputable fact which cannot be doubted, namely that the changes occuring in the life of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] since April 1978 are of an irreversible nature and that nobody can reverse the given process.

Internal Afghan affairs should be decided by the Afghans themselves and only by them; no one has or can have the right to discuss for the Afghan people which path of development they are to choose.

This also applies to the assertions alleging that Kabul's proposals "do not present an acceptable basis for a settlement of the crisis," for such a basis is evident: It is the guaranteed cessation of incursions into Afghanistan by bandit formations from the territory of neighboring states and primarily from Pakistan. Surely it is clear that if firm international guarantees were given that external interference in the affairs of the sovereign DRA in all forms would cease and not be resumed then the reasons which caused the Afghan Government to appeal to the USSR for aid would also disappear. Then, in agreement with the Government of the DRA, the question could be resolved of the time for the start of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghan territory.

As far as references to the ICO resolution on "The Afghan Question" approved by the ICO session are concerned, only one thing can be said on this subject: The abovementioned resolution was adopted on someone else's behalf [zhuzhogo golosa] it accords with the interests of imperialist forces who still do not wish to reconcile themselves with the revolutionary changes in Afghanistan and who dream of turning the territory of this country into a stronghold for their adventures.

The statements by the Pakistani Foreign Ministry again confirm that the government of that country intends to continue to pursue a path not toward a reduction but an aggravation of tension in the region, that it has no intention of putting an end to the subversive anti-Afghan actions which are conducted from Pakistani territory by the forces of imperialism and reaction. There can be no doubt that such a stand, which yet again confirms that Pakistan is an instrument of counterrevolution in the hands of the U.S. imperialists and Beijing hegemonists, will continue to arouse serious and well-founded criticism among the peace-loving public, regardless of the reaction to this criticism in Islamabad. And it must be said straight: The ruling circles in Pakistan are making a big mistake when they reject essentially the only possible way to a normalization of the situation in the region: the way of establishment of direct contacts and opening of talks between the Governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan. Sooner or later the Government of Pakistan will have to embark on this path if it really wants to live in peace and friendship with its neighbors.

BAKHTAR REFUTES REPORTS OF STRIKES, BATTLE IN KABUL

LD121802 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 12, TASS--BAKHTAR agency refutes the malicious inventions of Western propaganda concerning the situation in the Afghan capital. A commentary circulated by the agency here says that in their reports on Afghanistan-related topics Western news agencies resort to all sorts of inventions and rumours. These agencies base their entire information on false contentions by surviving counter-revolutionaries, bandits and mercenaries who have fled from the country and deeply hate the people of Afghanistan. At a time when meetings and gatherings in support of the April revolution and the DRA Government are being held throughout Afghanistan, including in Kabul, the correspondents of Western agencies stubbornly write about the some non-existent "strikes." All sorts of anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet inventions are being actively circulated from the headquarters of bandit formations in Peshawar (Pakistan).

Thus, Western news agencies are circulating stories about a "grandiose battle" around Kabul, the forcible deportation of Afghan children and women to Siberia. It turns out that even famous Afghan hounds of the Tazi breed are also being taken away into the USSR.

BAKHTAR agency stresses that Western journalists could see for themselves how the new life was being built in Afghanistan, the unselfish aid with food, seeds and farm machinery given by the USSR to the Afghan people. How many thousands of Afghan citizens were being provided with jobs by joint Afghan-Soviet enterprises. It is hopeless to look for such materials in the pages of the Western bourgeois press. Evidently they are interested not in the Afghan revolution that brings light and freedom to the people, but in the fate of the emigree scum that is in the service of the American imperialists and Chinese hegemonists.

SAVCHENKO DENOUNCES 'WICKED ACTS' OF COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

TA122020 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1630 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] Recently a film prepared in Kabul was shown on Moscow television. The television's correspondent interviewed shopkeepers, workers and Kabul's officials. With indignation and disgust they talked about the provocations of U.S. and Chinese mercenaries in the capital of Afghanistan, and the disruption of the peaceful life of the working people of the capital. One can sense the extent to which the people long for a peaceful and tranquil life, and are tired and weary of the tensions arising from the acts of imperialist agents dispatched from abroad into Afghanistan. The imperialist mercenaries are individuals who have sold their consciences for a handful of dollars. They strive to [word indistinct] ever more a country which they hypocritically call their homeland. These bandits, who attempt to frighten and terrorize the inhabitants and induce them to refrain from supporting the country's legal government, kill hundreds of men, women, children and old people who are entirely innocent. Since they want to return the life of Afghan society to the Middle Ages, they destroy elementary and secondary schools, kill the teachers and disrupt the normal routine of education in the lycees and institutions of higher learning. In their attempts to frighten the students and to keep them from attending classes they poisoned the water in the (Bimi Maruf) school and the Soraya Lycee, as a result of which 60 students and teachers were seriously poisoned. Recently in Lowgar province they destroyed a hospital and thus inflicted heavy damage on public health. Since they attempt to create shortages of essential goods, they destroy trucks that carry such goods, and shops, warehouses, [word indistinct] and bridges.

These people, who hypocritically present themselves as defenders of Islam, are ready to sentence millions of Afghan Muslims to death, only to ensure the gain of their masters. They are ready to aid in realizing the plans for Afghanistan's territorial division and disintegration which, as we are aware, are being fostered by Washington, Beijing and Islamabad. Should the possibility be given to such individuals, they will transform all of Afghanistan into a burned-out plain on the order of their masters.

These agents, who are paid by the imperialists, have succeeded through the most unhonorable means and through frightening the people to attract a number of noble individuals, who have not entirely comprehended the situation, to their wicked acts. However, through the passing of time--as the water of the stream carries the pebbles along with it--the absurd things that hide the nature of this situation will be destroyed, and in the bitter [word indistinct] the truth about these events will become obvious to them, and they will understand with a heavy heart that, under the pretext of the struggle for the country's national independence, they were provoked to destroy Afghanistan's Government organizations.

Under the pretext of the struggle for the welfare of the homeland, they have been forced to participate in acts aimed at making their homeland--which, without these acts, is among the world's 20 poorest countries--even poorer and less developed. Under the pretext of defending the holy religion of Islam they have been induced to engage in acts that are definitely contrary to the teachings of Islam, namely fighting against education, against social justice and progress.

Today the workers and farmers, students, army personnel, shopkeepers and the elders of tribes and the clergy speak with indignation and disgust in gatherings and meetings throughout Afghanistan about the activity of the enemies. In these gatherings and meetings the leaders of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the government deliver statements and acquaint public circles with the basic lines of the policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the current stage, which is regarded as the stage of the concentration of the forces of the Sawr revolution to repel aggressions from abroad. During their remarks, the point is made and their attention is drawn to the necessity of closing the ranks of the patriotic forces of the republic as the guarantee for successfully solving the country's problems.

During a meeting with the elders and representatives of the tribes, Babrak Karmal said: All the peoples of Afghanistan comprise one unit. Babrak Karmal pointed out that in such a situation no force will be able to (?implement) aggressive plans against our beloved homeland. Due to the identity of views in these gatherings and the remarks of their participants such an invitation is slowly creating a more favorable reaction among Afghanistan's patriotic peoples.

'TERRORISTS' USE POISON GAS AGAINST KABUL INHABITANTS

LD120920 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Reports from Kabul report that terrorists sent into Afghanistan from abroad are using poisonous gases in attacks on peaceful inhabitants of the Afghan capital. As a result, over 150 have been taken to the hospital in a serious condition in the past few days and have been kept in for treatment. Radio Kabul notes that subversive acts in the city have been organized by the agents of the United States and China. It is precisely they who last Sunday poisoned the drinking water of two Kabul schools, causing suffering to many children.

Afghan School Attacks

LD121438 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1140 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Kabul, 12 June (TASS)--Afghan counterrevolutionaries, incited from without, having failed in their attempts to provoke unrest among the pupils studying in educational establishments in the capital, have committed yet another crime against the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. As the BAKHTAR agency reports, yesterday they succeeded in carrying out an inhumane act against pupils and teachers at several Kabul high schools, as a result of which 500 people were poisoned with noxious gasses. Those affected were taken to hospitals where they were given medical treatment.

The inhabitants of the Afghan capital who assembled at the Jomhuriat Hospital, expressed anger and indignation in connection with the evil deeds of the criminal elements, who, flouting the sacred principles of Islam, make attacks on the lives of innocent children.

BAKHTAR angrily condemned the crime by the counterrevolutionary forces and appealed to the population of the country for even greater unity in the struggle against the intrigues of internal and external reaction. Unity of the whole people, the appeal stresses, will guarantee the victory of the Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the victory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The Afghan Government is undertaking all measures to ensure that calm and order will be maintained in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to provide a peaceful life for all the citizens of the country and to ensure that the criminals receive the punishment they deserve.

As is known, the Afghan Government has frequently drawn the attention of the international public to the fact that the armed bandit formations are being supplied with U.S.-made chemical weapons. This new crime by the forces of counterrevolution once again and with great clarity unmasks the actions of international imperialism headed by the United States, which is trying to wreck the construction of a new life in Afghanistan.

EXECUTION OF REVOLUTION 'ENEMIES' REPORTED

LD111337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government Statement"]

[Text] Kabul, 8 June--Kabul radio has broadcast a Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Government statement on a decision of the extraordinary revolutionary tribunal. The statement says that the DRA Government, defending the working people's interests and proceeding from democratic legality, on the basis of the decision of the extraordinary tribunal passes the death sentence on several enemies of the April revolution. They include Asadollah Amin, former chief of the security service [KAM].

Kabul radio has also reported that the death sentence has been passed on (Kalakni)--the ringleader of one of the gangs which has been plundering and rampaging on the outskirts of Kabul.

The sentence of the extraordinary revolutionary tribunal has been carried out.

OGARKOV, YEPISHEV MEET WITH AFGHAN FORCES POLITICAL CHIEF

LD131123 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jun 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Conversation"]

[Text] On 9 June Maj Gen Gol Aqa, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, member of Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Revolutionary Council Presidium and chief of the DRA People's Armed Forces Main Political Directorate, who is on vacation in the Soviet Union, was received by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, and Army General A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

An exchange of opinions on questions of further strengthening the close cooperation between the USSR and Afghan armies was held during the conversation.

On behalf of Afghan servicemen, Comrade Gol Aqa expressed sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union and its armed forces for their fraternal help to Afghanistan's people in defending the April revolution's gains against external aggression and enhancing the combat capability of the People's Armed Forces.

The conversation took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA PUBLISHES PHOTOGRAPHS FROM AFGHANISTAN

LD131125 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 10 June 1980 published on page 2 a photograph of a group of servicemen belonging to a tank platoon stationed in Afghanistan. The background shows what appears to be a flat landscape with a truck in the middle distance. The caption reads:

"In Snr Lt N. Khachaturyan's hands is the honorary Lenin certificate which has just been presented to the platoon in a ceremonial atmosphere in front of the ranks. The servicemen are proudly examining this lofty award for their service.

"The personnel of this excellent-rated tank platoon are fulfilling their international duty in friendly Afghanistan with dignity and honor. Snr Lt N. Khachaturyan, the platoon commander, was recently admitted to the CPSU."

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 11 June 1980 publishes on page 3 under the headline "Afghan Reportage" five photographs by special correspondent A. Sergeyev depicting two armed Afghan students "patrolling the territory" of the Kabul Polytechnic Institute; a Soviet serviceman visiting a factory producing uniforms for the Afghan Army; an Afghan woman parachutist; a group of veiled Afghan women; and a grain elevator. The caption for the latter photograph reads:

"An elevator in Kabul constructed with the Soviet Union's technical and economic assistance. The Afghan friends say that the elevator was given to them twice by the Soviet people. The enemies of the Afghan revolution tried to blow up the elevator and the bread factory also situated here. Soviet servicemen headed by officers N. Abdulasamov and A. Isyanov helped to defuse the mines laid by the agents of the counterrevolution."

FADEYEV REVIEWS APN ANTHOLOGY 'TRUTH ABOUT AFGHANISTAN'

LD121523 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 6 Jun 80 p 3

[C. Fadeyev book review: "Target Afghanistan"]

[Text] For several months now the mass media of the United States and the Beijing hegemonists have been mounting a hysterical slander campaign against the Soviet Union over events in Afghanistan. All kinds of "voices" are repeating in various ways the fabrications about "Soviet aggression" in that country, calling the limited contingent of Soviet troops that is helping the Afghan people, at their request, to defend themselves against external aggression "invasion forces" and elevating the bandits and saboteurs to the rank of "patriotic forces."

The Soviet Government's clear and precise stand is stubbornly ignored. The importunate anti-Soviet propaganda tries to create the impression that the whole world condemns the "Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan." But the peoples cannot be fooled by any kind of slander. The APN publishing house recently issued an anthology of documents and reports from the Soviet and foreign press entitled "The Truth About Afghanistan." The anthology brings together more than 100 extracts from various countries' newspapers and magazines.

The anthology includes the main Soviet Government documents and Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Government statements, the answers of comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the PRAVDA correspondent's questions, and the remarks of A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, on the Afghan questions. [paragraph continues]

Short historical journalistic sketches familiarize readers with the West's aggressive policy vis-a-vis Afghanistan, U.S. imperialist aspirations in Asia and the Chinese hegemonists' subversive activity. Items from the foreign press, mostly unfamiliar to the ordinary reader in our country, are widely represented. Bourgeois propaganda's fabrications about the events of recent months in Afghanistan are refuted by progressive British, American, French, Spanish, Indian and Lebanese journalists.

The anthology's materials reveal foreign anti-Sovietists' crude juggling of the facts. Chinese, American and pro-American propaganda states that the conflict on the Soviet Union's southern borders began only at the end of last year, when the limited contingent of Soviet troops entered Afghanistan and allegedly overthrew Hafizollah Amin's "legitimate government." Reports from not only our press, but also the foreign press cogently testify that the imperialist aggression against Afghanistan had been under preparation for a long time before December 1979 and that an international conspiracy existed against the young republic.

America's TIME weekly, telling its readers about the adventurist policy of current U.S. presidential aide Zbigniew Brzezinski, asserts that he "has long paid special attention to Afghanistan." As far back as a year ago NEWSWEEK magazine wrote: "A debate is going on within the Carter administration about covert U.S. intervention in the civil war between rebels and the Taraki regime."

Western propaganda states that the gangs of terrorists and saboteurs assembled in Pakistan to be trained for attacks on Afghanistan's territory only after the overthrow of Hafizollah Amin's dictatorship. But India's HINDUSTAN TIMES reported in mid-January: "One of the rebel leaders stated that in the past 18 months about 35,000 Afghan rebels have undergone training in Pakistan." They were being trained by American and Chinese instructors both when Nur Mohammad Taraki was head of the Afghan Government and when his place had been taken by Hafizollah Amin, whose overthrow President Carter is now hypocritically lamenting.

So the existence of a long standing American-Pakistani conspiracy against Afghanistan is perfectly clear. The usurper of power in Afghanistan--the bloody dictator Hafizollah Amin, who by his brutal repressions antagonized broad strata of the country's population--also played into the conspirators hands. The Argentinian journalist Rodolfo Medina tells of the 500,000 Afghans who fled to Pakistan during Amin's rule. "The overwhelming majority," he wrote, "left the country to escape the terror unleashed by the murderer of Nur Mohammad Taraki."

The anthology's materials acquaint readers in detail with Hafizollah Amin's antigovernment conspiracy, which essentially converged with the external imperialist conspiracy. The murder of head of government Nur Mohammad Taraki and Amin's bloody terror aggravated the situation in the country and created favorable conditions for external interference in Afghanistan's affairs. In order to protect the young republic from the aggression, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Afghan Government requested military aid from the Soviet Union in complete accordance with the friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation treaty between the USSR and DRA and also with the UN Charter. This is what infuriated Western propaganda and elicited floods of malicious slander against the Soviet

American and Beijing propaganda immediately began an anti-Soviet campaign. The mercenary gangs attacking Afghan cities and settlements from Pakistani territory began to be called defenders of the Afghan people's national interests, defenders of Islam. "They are not 'fighters for a holy cause'--they are bandits whom Pakistan has given Chinese rifles so they can provoke disorder, a correspondent of Britain's DAILY MAIL was told by Afghan religious figures. The attempts to play on the religious feelings of Afghanistan's population and to portray the rebel gangs as "defenders of Islam" met with condemnation from actual Muslim religious figures and mass media in many Arab countries. [paragraph continues]

In conversation with a Spanish correspondent Maulawi Abdol Aziz Seddiq, chairman of the Council of Ulemas, declared: "I can assure you that the Soviet Union is not interfering in Afghanistan's religious affairs.... The only thing the Soviet Union has done is that it recently came to the defense of our borders in accordance with the provisions of the friendship treaty.... The oppositionists waging war on the borders are people who were deprived of their religious privileges." This is also stressed by the Lebanese newspaper AL SHAAB. "On the pretext of 'saving' Afghan Muslims," it writes, "the U.S. ruling circles have begun implementing plans aimed at inflaming anti-Soviet feeling in Islamic states."

Among the photographs illustrating the anthology particular attention is attracted by the one showing U.S. presidential aide Brzezinski in the Khyber Pass region looking morosely at Afghanistan's border territory through the sights of a Chinese-manufactured submachinegun. A symbolic picture: An active organizer of the imperialist conspiracy against Afghanistan is still persisting in his attempts to further aggravate the situation on the Soviet Union's southern borders. Every effort to cause civil war in Afghanistan and to cause a quarrel between the Afghan people and the Soviet Union had failed. Here is what the Greek newspaper RIZOSPASTIS writes about this: "Whoever we talked with in Kabul--from workers to ministers--they all unanimously stressed that providing assistance, including military assistance, the Soviet Union had acted as a real friend who did not leave the Afghan people in the lurch.

We repeatedly saw for ourselves how highly people in Afghanistan value their friendship and cooperation with the great neighbor--the Soviet Union." Nonetheless, the high-ranking emissary of the U.S. military-industrial complex continues to look at the DRA...through Chinese gunsights! Nonetheless, Western "voices" continue their bitter anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan attacks in their radio programs.

The APN anthology "The Truth About Afghanistan" helps the reader to understand the falsity of the sophisticated American and primitively hostile Chinese propaganda and shows clearly how the imperialist conspiracy against the freedom-loving people of our friend Afghanistan and against the Soviet Government's peace-loving Leninist policy was and still is being hatched.

BREZHNEV-RAO TALKS HIGHLIGHT SOVIET AFGHAN POLICY

LD120909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS roundup dated 7 June: "In the Interests of Detente"]

[Excerpts] The world press attaches great significance to the reception given by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to Indian Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao, who paid an official visit to the Soviet Union, and to the Soviet-Indian talks held in Moscow. In their commentaries the newspapers point out that at the talks, which were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of views on the present international situation and on ways of normalizing it and of continuing and further strengthening the process of detente. Reporting on L.I. Brezhnev's reception of P.V. Narasimha Rao, the Afghan newspaper Kabul NEW TIMES writes: "It was reiterated in Moscow that the Soviet Union advocates a political settlement of the situation which has developed around Afghanistan." Another Afghan newspaper--HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR--points out that "only a political settlement can reliably guarantee a complete halt to aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and in general to all forms of external interference in its internal affairs."

"Moscow calls for a political solution of the Afghan problem," Lebanon's AS-SAFIR writes. During the Soviet-Indian talks L.I. Brezhnev reaffirmed the Soviet Union's position that a settlement in Afghanistan can be reached on the basis of the proposals put forward last month by the Government of the DRA, Britain's REUTER agency reports.

ARTEMOV IAUDS BURMESE AMNESTY OFFER, RAPS PRC FOR SUBVERSION

BK121247 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Test] The State Council of Burma has issued an order offering amnesty to members of antigovernment underground groups if they return to the lawful fold. The State Council also granted amnesty to all political prisoners. Our correspondent Valeriy Artemov says that throughout Burma mass rallies are being held in support of the decision taken by the State Council.

The mass rallies are hailing the State Council's amnesty decision as a factor in creating good prospects for strengthening peace in the country and for consolidating national unity.

For over 30 years, battles have been raging in the north and northeastern regions of Burma. The civil war, according to Thakin Khin Maung, a well-known politician, has caused uncounted losses in life and property.

As we all know, efforts were made to end the internal strife when the Revolutionary Council came to power in 1962. The Revolutionary Council led by Gen Ne Win, on 1 April 1963, offered amnesty to the underground forces, and again on 11 June it called on all rebel groups for peace talks. These offers created good conditions for strengthening national unity, but the historic opportunity slipped past and armed clashes continued in Burma.

The root cause behind this is foreign interference in Burmese internal affairs. First, the Maoists in China have conducted subversive activities to create a tense situation in Burma. The authorities in Beijing plan to use Burmese territory as a springboard to carry out their expansion in Southeast Asia. The Maoists believe their dream will come true if the internal situation in Burma remains unstable.

In recent years, clashes inside Burma have moved to the north and northeastern regions close to the Chinese border. China teaches the art of military warfare to insurgents of all stripes and arms them, while Chinese instructors train the rebels at border camps. Meanwhile, Beijing-influenced rebels use their arms to expand the area under their control. And in the meantime, the Chinese leaders, acting perfectly innocent, clamor about love and friendship for the Burmese people. With respect to Southeast Asia, the words and deeds of the Beijing authorities contradict each other.

Today, they are closely cooperating with the United States and Japan to realize their dream of dominating the whole of Southeast Asia. MERDEKA, the Indonesia newspaper, said the alliance between China, the United States and Japan is a threat to the national independence of Southeast Asian countries.

Even the Beijing-influenced rebel groups are beginning to see that the Chinese leadership is pursuing a policy of hegemonism. Recently, following the announcement of the amnesty in Burma, antigovernment rebels began to surrender. The leader of the Beijing-influenced rebel group operating in Arakan State, U (San Shwe), after returning to the fold, said that the rebels, who are getting support from abroad, are acting against the interests of the Burmese people.

In his recent speech, President U Ne Win stressed that it was essential to strengthen national unity. The decision to grant amnesty as well as to confer honorific titles on people who participated in the struggle for national independence will contribute to the strengthening of the national unity of Burmese people.

KOVALENKO ON VIETNAMESE 'DIALOGUE' WITH ASEAN COUNTRIES

ID121221 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by Yu, Kovalenko under the rubric "On International Themes"; "For a Constructive Dialogue"]

[Text] The growth of Socialist Vietnam's influence and authority in the international arena, its substantial contribution to the struggle for peace, national independence and social progress, its realistic approach to the solution of the complex questions facing the Southeast Asian countries and readiness to hold talks on the entire complex of regional problems with the ASEAN states facilitate in large measure the creation of a climate of mutual trust and good-neighborliness and the strengthening of stability in this region.

The recent visits to Malaysia and Thailand by Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and the results of his talks were further evidence of Vietnam's desire to develop ties with the ASEAN countries on the basis of equality, respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in one another's internal affairs.

Nguyen Co Thach's talks in Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok focused on questions relating to strengthening peace and stability in that part of the world. The SRV foreign minister confirmed his country's intention to build relations with all states in the area on the principles of goodneighborliness and cooperation. Assessing the results of the talks, Malaysian Foreign Minister A. Rithauddeen called them "exceedingly useful and extremely important for both countries."

The dialogue which Vietnam is conducting with the ASEAN countries is helping to deepen mutual understanding and creating the preconditions for turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, neutrality, stability and cooperation. The proposals made by the foreign ministers of the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea during the Phnom Penh meeting at the beginning of the year were an important step in this direction. The ministers from the three Indochinese countries voiced their governments' readiness to hold talks aimed at signing bilateral nonaggression treaties with the five ASEAN states and Burma. Bilateral agreements of this kind would be a foundation for the practical implementation of the idea of creating a zone of peace and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

The main opponents of peace and stability in Southeast Asia--the Chinese hegemonists --are seeking to prevent rapprochement between the ASEAN countries and the states of Indochina and obstruct the recognition of the legitimate government of People's Kampuchea; they are trying to revive the Pol Pot regime, massing forces on the Vietnamese border and exacerbating tension in Southeast Asia. The Maoists' subversive activity fits in with the plans of the Washington strategists who, since the defeat in the Vietnam war, have agreed to Beijing performing extensive gendarme functions in the area.

The new Washington-Beijing rapprochement, very evident during PRC State Council Vice-Premier Geng Biao's U.S. visit, the coordination of their political actions in Southeast Asia and China's accelerated militarization, clearly encouraged by the United States, are bound to cause deep concern among the peace-loving public and realistically minded political circles in the ASEAN countries. They are perfectly well aware that dialogue, not confrontation, and the widening of relations of goodneighborliness and cooperation with Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, not the fueling of tension, are the only sure path to the creation of a peaceful and independent Southeast Asia free from all outside interference.

SOUPHANOUVONG DESCRIBES LAOS ACHIEVEMENTS, USSR RELATIONS

ID121601 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent B. Vinogradov interview with President Souphanouvong of Laos in Vientiane; "The Policy Has Stood the Test of Time"; date not given; first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] Irreversible changes are in progress just now on the ancient soil of Laos. The country is breaking with its age-old feudal backwardness, wiping out the capitalist phase of development and confidently creating the foundations of a socialist society. Under the leadership of their proven vanguard--the Marxist-Leninist Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP]--the Lao people are working successfully on restoring their war-ravaged economy, constantly attaining new records in the sphere of socioeconomic transformations and strengthening their homeland's defense, thus dealing a worthy rebuff to the reactionary forces which try to encroach on the revolution's gains.

The young republic's present-day concerns, its successes in building a new life and the Lao national economy's problems were the subject of an interview given to IZVESTIYA correspondent B. Vinogradov by Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Politburo, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee.

Laos is in its 5th year of people's power. Only a short time, it would seem: But in terms of our history the events of the past few years are much more significant than those of several decades in the old Laos. Their importance to the country's future cannot be exaggerated. They have been years of hard struggle and marvelous achievements. Under LPRP leadership our people have achieved remarkable successes in building the foundations of socialism, never forgetting for a moment that they have to defend the pillars of people's power against intrigues and subversive actions by the remnants of Lao reaction. From the very beginning we were forced to combat subversive activity by the revolution's enemies. Thanks to the high vigilance of the republic's armed forces and all the people it has been possible reliably to ensure the country's security, independence and sovereignty and to eliminate the remnants of gangs and the saboteur groups maintained by foreign intelligence services' money. Thus the conditions have been created for normalizing life for the population, the internal political situation has been stabilized and our people have been able to concentrate their main efforts on the peaceful creative work front.

This is the concluding year of the 3-year plan for restoring and developing the national economy (1978-1980). What have we achieved so far?

Appreciable progress was made in developing agriculture last year. The area of paddies producing two rice crops almost doubled compared with the previous year; rice yields also increased. The practice of setting up test areas where rice and vegetable strains best suited to the locality were planted proved to be a good one.

In the central Vientiane Province and some other regions cooperative farms have been organized and given comprehensive state aid. Taking into account our shortage of technical resources, the government placed emphasis on increasing the number of draught animals. The country now has approximately 1 million head of buffaloes, horses and bullocks. Laos has never had so many draught animals before.

The process of setting up and consolidating agricultural cooperatives is proceeding at a rapid pace. Laos currently has approximately 2,800 cooperative farms, which bring together 50 percent of all peasant families in the rice-growing areas. Naturally, this is a complex task requiring patience, the right conditions and skillful preparatory work. [paragraph continues]

We must observe strictly the principle of voluntary membership of cooperation and persuade the peasantry by using concrete examples of the advantages of collective work. This task is inseparable from the task of raising the population's living standards and providing the people with sufficient quantities of food and primary necessities.

The party is concentrating its attention on developing the state sector in industry. Old enterprises have been restored and dozens of new ones constructed to serve the needs of agriculture and produce consumer goods. With the help of fraternal socialist community countries we have constructed such important projects for the Lao economy as brick factories, vehicle repair shops, enterprises to produce agricultural tools, salt and livestock vaccines, textile mills, sewn goods factories and others.

The network of restored and newly constructed highways and the development of the country's transport network are of tremendous significance to boosting the Lao economy. Laos has no direct outlet to the sea. So our plans attach great prominence to the construction of highways and bridges and to the improvement of transport operations.

With regard to changes of a social character, we cannot ignore the problem of eliminating illiteracy among the population. Before liberation, the overwhelming majority of Laotians could not read or write. The party devotes special attention to combating illiteracy among the population. We have completed a transfer to a new, socialist teaching system in all general education schools. Standardized syllabuses have been introduced, and new textbooks published to match. Syllabuses have also been changed in higher education establishments. Large amounts of state budget money are allocated to schools, academies and institutes. In the last academic year there were 660,000 students in Laos' schools, more than 8,000 in vocational schools and approximately 2,000 in higher educational establishments. We must remember, too, that thousands of young Laotians are being trained in higher education establishments and technical schools in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

All these achievements constitute a good base for implementing socialist transformations in the future. Of course, we are still encountering a lot of difficulties. We sometimes lack construction materials or equipment, and we are short of specialists in some spheres of the economy. But practice shows that this problem can be solved. The party's policy has stood the test of time. And our daily strengthening friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is a guarantee of our future victories.

Lao-Soviet relations are multifaceted in character. With the Soviet Union's help we have constructed many projects of great national economic importance. Soviet organizations are helping us in designing and constructing enterprises and bridges, in restoring the tin-extraction industry and in assessing and making sensible use of our timber resources. Our people take pride in their fraternal relations with the great Lenin's country. These relations are strengthening daily and are built on the principles of socialist internationalism. The Soviet Union's friendship, fraternity and multifaceted help constitute an important contribution to the cause of building socialism in Laos. The Soviet Union's prestige among our country's population is constantly growing.

In the long years of anticolonial and anti-imperialist struggle for their independence, the Lao people were constantly aware of the sympathy and all-round support of the Soviet people. Our revolution's gains were made possible by the fraternal help of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

In the foreign policy sphere the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] steadfastly pursues a policy of strengthening solidarity and cooperation with all the countries of socialism and advocates cohesion among all forces struggling for peace, democracy, national independence and social progress and against hegemonism and expansion, imperialism and aggression.

The LPDR does all it can to contribute worthily to the cause of maintaining peace throughout the world. Placing a high value on and resolutely supporting the policy of relaxation of international tension pursued by the Soviet Union, we will continue to struggle vigorously against the activity of imperialists and forces of international reaction and to support all people struggling for peace, national independence and social progress. Our country advocates the development of friendly relations and cooperation with countries with different social systems. We have established good relations with many states having a different political system on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and independence and noninterference in one another's internal affairs.

Concluding his interview, Comrade Souphanouvong expressed confidence that the Lao people, under LPRP leadership, will overcome all present difficulties and successfully build a new, socialist society on their soil. He also asked IZVESTIYA to convey very best wishes to the Soviet people.

HO CHI MINH CITY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO LENINGRAD

LD091419 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 80 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Visit Completed"]

[Excerpts] Leningraders cordially received a delegation of party workers from Ho Chi Minh City, headed by Vo Van Kiet, candidate member of the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the VCP City Committee.

Yesterday the guests visited the Order of Lenin Leningrad Military District servicemen and viewed the Hermitage art collection.

In honor of the Ho Chi Minh City delegation of party workers, the Leningrad Obkom gave a dinner which passed off in a friendly atmosphere. At the dinner G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, and Vo Van Kiet exchanged toasts.

Late on the evening on the same day the delegation left for Moscow. It was seen off at Moskovskiy railroad station by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, Yu.F. Solovyen, first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom; V.G. Zakharov, secretary of the Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom; N.G. Yeliseyeva, deputy chairman of the Leningrad Gorispolkom, and other officials.

Ta Huu Canh Socialist Republic of Vietnam charge d'affaires ad interim in the Soviet Union, who was accompanying the delegation on the journey, left with it.

DORONJSKI'S ELECTION AS LCY PRESIDIUM PRESIDENT NOTED

LD122118 Moscow TASS in English 2106 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 10, TASS--In line with the decision of the plenum, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia today elected Stevan Doronjski to the newly instituted post of president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Earlier he held the post of presiding officer of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia which is abolished.

KIRILENKO GREETS BULGARIA'S FILIPOV AT START OF VISIT

LD121033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "At the Invitation of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] G. Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, arrived in the Soviet Union on 9 June at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee to familiarize himself with the CPSU's experience in the leadership of planning and management of the national economy.

The Bulgarian guest and his companions were met at the airport by A.P. Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

SOVIET 'SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY DAYS' HELD IN ROMANIA

LD130903 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] Bucharest, 7 June--The Soviet science and technology days which ended in Romania today have made an important contribution to the further expansion and consolidation of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Romania and demonstrated the keen interest of Romania's inhabitants in the achievements of the land of the soviets. These days were keyed to the 30th anniversary of the agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The highlight of the days was the "achievements of Soviet science and technology" exhibition, which was visited by more than 50,000 people.

Held under the slogan "Friendship, Fraternity and Cooperation," the Soviet science and technology days provided an exhaustive picture of Soviet science's enormous potential and its dynamic development, the newspaper SCINTEIA, organ of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, writes. Seeing the achievements of the USSR was a major event in the country's life.

Taking part in the Soviet science and technology days in Romania was a Soviet Government delegation headed by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

GROMYKO TALKS WITH FRG FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

LD121720 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 12, TASS--Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko received today and had a conversation with State Secretary of the FRG Foreign Ministry Guenther van Well, who arrived in Moscow in connection with the forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union of FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Deputy Federal Chancellor, Foreign Minister Han-Dietrich Genscher.

DPA Report

ID121630 Hamburg DPA in German 1547 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow--Intensive consultations and preparations are still required for the Moscow visit by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher planned for the end of this month. Secretary of State Guenther van Well of the Foreign Ministry said this to journalists following 1-day consultations with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and leading officials of the Soviet Foreign Ministry. He did not exclude the possibility of a further round of consultations with his participation in Bonn.

According to Van Well the Afghan issue and the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe in connection with further negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms (SALT) are among the possible topics of conversation between the chancellor and vice chancellor and the Soviet leadership. Van Well believes that the Soviet attitude toward these two problems is "not frozen." However, he refused to give details.

The current international situation will essentially determine the visit by Schmidt and Genscher in Moscow, the state secretary said. Apart from Afghanistan and SALT the German side intends to bring up (?disarmament) problems, the Madrid CSCE meeting, the North-South dialogue, world economic questions and bilateral problems. Gromyko, with whom Van Well spoke on Thursday afternoon for 30 minutes, emphasized that the two sides should try in a "constructive spirit" to make a positive contribution both for the benefit of mutual relations as well as for the international climate.

PROBLEMS CONFRONTING EC AT VENICE SESSION OUTLINED

LD122118 Moscow TASS in English 2058 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Venice, June 12, TASS--TASS special correspondents Yevgeniy Babenko and Aleksandr Smirnov report:

A two-day session of the EEC Council of Ministers at the level of heads of state and government (European Council) opened here today in the course of which the leaders of the "Nine", as it became known here, will examine problems of the present international situation--questions related to the East-West dialogue, state of relations between Western Europe and the United States which worsened because of the Middle East problem, socio-economic and monetary-financial problems facing the community, energy issues.

According to the local press, the session participants will probably work out a declaration on a joint Middle East initiative of the Common Market countries.

As is known, the initiative of the West European countries which proposed to submit a resolution to the U.N. Security Council confirming the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and recognizing the Palestine Liberation Organization was met with extreme discontent in Washington. The press of the EEC countries points out that France adheres to the most independent stand on the Middle East problem. France believes that the "Nine" should not limit itself by a mere statement, but should advance concrete initiatives within the U.N. framework.

Acute debates are expected to be held on financial-economic questions. Budgetary problems are still the stumbling block in "little Europe" despite the agreement, recently achieved under Britain's pressure, on reducing its net contribution to the community budget. Further difficulties are connected with the fact that the "vacuum" which formed in the treasury of the Common Market because of concessions to London is to be filled by tax payers of other EEC countries. The EEC faces numerous difficulties which have not been resolved until today. Officially, there are about 7 million unemployed in the Common Market countries. According to the European trade unions, the number of jobless persons inside the EEC will grow by another two million by the year's end. By the same time the annual inflation growth in the Common Market will amount to 12.3 per cent. The community is also concerned over the beginning of another economic recession.

The session opened in the conditions when alongside serious divergences among EEC members, particularly on questions of joint agricultural policy which have been settled but partially of late, contradictions between Western Europe and the United States have aggravated by the present time. [as received] Washington is exerting much pressure on its allies to compell them to further increase military budgets and join in the White House's adventurous line in foreign policy. Stressing the extremely dangerous nature of Washington's designs on aggravating the international tension, the newspaper PAESE SERA writes that in the interests of Europe and its peoples it is necessary to abandon the policy of blindly following the line imposed from over the ocean.

The slogans "U.S. Diktat Will Fail!" "No to the Deployment of American Nuclear Missiles in Europe!" "We Are for Detente and Peace!" keynoted a month of struggle for peace which was held throughout Italy before the Venice meeting. Thousands of its participants clearly demonstrated their strongly negative attitude to the manoeuvres of certain Western circles aimed at undermining international detente.

The newspapers stress that the vocal appeals of the West European public should be taken into consideration by leaders of the community when discussing current international problems, neither can they turn a deaf ear to the new peace initiatives of the socialist community.

"The proposal advanced by the Warsaw Treaty countries to hold a summit meeting of state leaders from all regions on ensuring peace, as well as the proposal to examine the question of reducing military presence in some regions of great strategic importance, give rise to the most lively interest," IA REPUBLICA points out. "In fact, the USSR and its allies declare their readiness to conduct a dialogue on any topic in the interests of improving the international climate".

Zafesov Report

LD131027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 80 p 5

[Correspondent G. Zafesov report: "Cloudy Prospects"]

[Text] Venice, 11 June--The European Council, within whose framework the heads of state and government of the "Common Market" countries meet three times a year, begins work here tomorrow.

The agenda has not yet been officially announced. Reports have appeared in the press to the effect that "key" questions at the conference will be the problem of settling the Near East crisis and the discussion of initiatives which the countries of the "Nine" could put forward in this respect. That is the supposition, for instance, of the newspaper PAESE SERA. The newspaper LA REPUBBLICA reports that there could be an attempt to find a formula for recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and official recognition by the "Nine" of the PLO.

The possibility is not excluded that if it is possible to elaborate some kind of joint proposals on the Near East these proposals could be discussed here in Venice at the meeting of leaders of the seven main capitalist states. Talks are apparently being held on this in Washington by Italian Foreign Minister E. Colombo, who is chairman of the European Communities Council of Ministers.

It is hard to say how effective this visit will prove, it is known that the American administration is striving with all its might to implement the separate deal concluded at Camp David. West European capitals are still discussing the essence and tone of J. Carter's recent remarks concerning the possible submission by European countries to the United Nations of proposals on a settlement of the crisis. "We have the right of veto," Carter stated, "and I will not hesitate to use it if necessary to protect Camp David."

The West European countries would like to determine their own relations with Near Eastern countries. Many observers are pessimistic about the prospects for attempts to find a resolution to the Near East problem which would be acceptable to both the United States and Western Europe--mainly because of J. Carter's inflexible policy.

The forecasters do not exclude the possibility that the weather could deteriorate in Venice in the next few days, and they promise thick fog. The prospects of the forthcoming talks by the heads of the "Nine" are as yet shrouded in the same fog.

NATO STOCKPILING, NORWEGIAN BASE POLICY QUESTIONED

LD121021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report from M. Ilinskiy roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Nuclear Appetites"]

[Text] Norwegian Defense Minister T. Stoltenberg has told Norwegian journalists that his department is studying the "possibilities of contingency deployment of military equipment" in central and southern Norway for the NATO allies.

Speaking in the city of Bodo after the NATO Nuclear Planning Group session held there, he noted that this possibility is "being studied in addition" to the earlier "research" on deploying NATO military equipment in northern Norway. Observers are asking in this connection: How can such statements by Norway's defense minister be reconsiled with the repeatedly proclaimed principles of the "base policy," which provide for the nondeployment of nuclear weapons and foreign troops on Norwegian territory in peacetime?

PRAVDA REPORTS COMPLETION OF DUTCH CP CONGRESS

LD131029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 80 p 4

[Correspondent R. Puchkov report: "For Unity in Struggle: The 27th Netherlands Communist Party Congress Has Completed its Work"]

[Text] Amsterdam, 8 June--The 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Netherlands [CPN] has been in session for 3 days in the Dutch capital. The delegates discussed the results of the party's activity over the period under review and its tasks for the future. The discussion was frank, lively and specific.

Many delegates noted that the present situation in the country is characterized on the one hand by the constant offensive by the government and businessmen on the population's living standard and the working people's rights and social gains, and on the other by the constantly growing scope of the masses' resistance. The hall welcomed with special warmth the speeches delivered by representatives of the workers of Rotterdam, Groningen and Amsterdam and other industrial centers where large-scale strikes have frequently flared up recently and where the working people are seeking to rally their ranks in the struggle for their rights.

The urgent need for this rallying was spoken of ardently and convincingly by (Koos Ferveymeren), member of the Rotterdam workers joint action committee. The monopolies' offensive must be dealt a general massive rebuff, he stressed, otherwise the situation may deteriorate still further.

By strengthening ties with the masses and developing cooperation with other parties and various public organizations, we will make our own party stronger too, (Rintse Fisser), secretary of a CPN district committee in Friesland Province, said. In his opinion, the consolidation of the party's unity was also manifested at the Dutch communists' forum itself. Some people hoped that factional "wings" would appear in the CPN but such spiteful people forget, he said to the delegates' stormy applause, that for a long time now we have already had wings--the wings which will lift us to a better future and a socialist Netherlands.

The speeches of the congress delegates revealed profound concern over the heightened tension in the international situation and the intrigues of imperialist forces in various regions of the world and the arms race which is growing in the West. Thus, individual speeches revealed a certain failure to understand some problems of the international class struggle, for instance the events in Afghanistan. At the same time many delegates spoke of the need to ensure a more clear-cut class-based approach by the party toward the solution of international problems. The peoples cannot be required to renounce the struggle for their liberation either in Africa or the Middle East or Asia or South America or in the developed capitalist countries themselves, (Fre Meys), member of the CPN Central Committee Politburo and representative of the Groningen communists, said. It is the duty of every communist to support this struggle and to help those who are seeking freedom and socialism.

The delegates' speeches showed once again that the movement for peace and security which is developing in the Netherlands reflects the demands of the overwhelming majority of the population that nuclear weapons be renounced and the deployment of new U.S. missiles in central Europe be prevented. A resolute call was heard at the congress for a struggle to be unleashed for the Netherlands to withdraw from NATO and for the dissolution of military blocs. This proposition was reflected in the congress documents.

The attainment of lasting peace, J. Wolff, member of the CPN Central Committee Politburo, said, is possible only on condition that all progressive and democratic forces unite in a mass movement against NATO's militarist plans and for the continuation of East-West dialogue and the successful preparation of the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. It is essential, he said, that the Netherlands react independently to the positive provisions put forward at the last meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries.

The main source of international tension is the policy of U.S. imperialism, J. Wolff said. That is precisely why we do not assess the events in Afghanistan as champions of the United States do.

As result of fruitful discussion the congress adopted the following resolutions formulating the party's militant action program for the next few years: "On Activity Against Nuclear Arms and for Peace and Security," "Questions of the Socio-Economic Struggle," "the CPN's Parliamentary Position and Goals," and "For a Strong CPN."

For the first time in many years the congress was attended by delegations from a number of democratic parties, including the Labor Party, and representatives of trade union and public organizations. This interest in the work of the Dutch communists' supreme forum attests to the CPN's growing authority and the enhancement of its role in political and social life.

Today the congress elected the new membership of the CPN Central Committee and completed its work.

On the same day a CPN Central Committee plenum was held. H. Hoeckstra was reelected chairman of the CPN Central Committee.

MARCHAIS DISCUSSES NUCLEAR ARMS, AFGHANISTAN

LD121345 Moscow TASS in English 1257 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, June 12, TASS--Georges Marchais, the general secretary of the French Communist Party, said that the purpose of the Paris meeting of communist and workers' parties of Europe had been to discuss ways and means of the struggle for peace and disarmament. Other political forces, socialists, social democrats and Christians, in particular, must also be included into this process. The consultations on this question, held before the meeting, were very businesslike, concrete and democratic in nature.

Speaking on the France-Inter broadcasting station the general secretary of the French Communist Party also sharply denounced the NATO decision for the manufacture of new American nuclear missiles and their deployment in some West European countries. "The deployment of these missiles," he remarked, "will tilt the balance of forces in favor of the NATO countries and to the detriment of the socialist countries." Such turn of events, as he put it, "will be fraught with the threat of a third world war". It is only thanks to the maintenance of the balance of forces that imperialism has not unleashed war and that we have been able to maintain peace for 35 years", the general secretary of the French Communist Party stressed.

Georges Marchais also opposed the development of and the arming of forces with neutron weapons. "They are weapons of aggression since they are designated for warfare on the territory of another state", he pointed out.

The leader the French communists reaffirmed the allegiance of the French Communist Party to the policy of disarmament. "We take such a stand for two reasons", he pointed out. "Firstly, because peace cannot be safeguarded while conducting an arms race, and secondly, neither can the social requirements of the peoples be satisfied while spending such collossal resources on armaments." In this context, Georges Marchais pointed out that in the opinion of the communists, France "must play a more active role" in carrying through a policy of disarmament.

Commenting on the situation in Afghanistan, the general secretary of the French Communist Party expressed the French communists' support for the recent constructive proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan aimed at the establishment of goodneighborly relations with Pakistan and Iran. "It is necessary to go precisely in this direction", he declared. Talks between Afghanistan and neighboring states must lead to the establishment of goodneighborly relations and to observance of the principle of noninterference into the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Georges Marchais sharply criticized the frenzied anti-Afghan campaign, unleashed by bourgeois propaganda and distorting the real state of affairs in that country. He emphasized that similar campaigns had been conducted earlier against Vietnam and Kampuchea, "however, their falsehood has now been irrefutably proved."

NEAR EAST AS FAR FROM PEACE TODAY AS 2 YEARS AGO

LD131109 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jun 80 p 3

['Military and Political Review' by V. Vinogradov, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA international commentator: "The Near East Knot"]

[Excerpt] When perpetrating arbitrary and lawless acts Israel's ruling circles have comprehensive military and financial backing from their transalantic patron. It is, after all, none other than the United States which is doing its utmost to encourage the Israeli expansionists and to support their anti-Arab course. It is U.S. dollars, U.S. weapons and Washington's political support which make it possible for Tel Aviv to commit genocide against the Arab people of Palestine with merciless effrontery. It is no coincidence that Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has accused the United States and the U.S. leadership of being directly involved in the organization of the crime committed last Monday.

True, a U.S. State Department spokesman was quick to make a statement condemning the assassination attempt, adding that "such acts make things much more difficult for those seeking a way to peace" in the Near East. Pure hypocrisy! How can Washington talk of "peace" while the United States, as people inthe Arab East are well aware, stubbornly disregards the prerequisites of a just Near East settlement and, above all, the Palestinians' legitimate rights? Under cover of a lot of twaddle about "administrative autonomy," which is in fact designed to make permanent the Israeli occupation of Arab lands within the framework of the Camp David deal, Washington has denied and still denies the Arab people of Palestine their main and inalienable right to national self-determination and to set up their own state.

In this connection it can scarcely be coincidence that the terrorist acts against the Palestinian mayors were committed just when the United States has once more clearly demonstrated its intention of blocking any attempts to settle the Near East conflict. The fact is, it became known that a number of West European countries planned to submit for the UN Security Council's examination a resolution confirming the Palestinians' right to self-determination and recognizing the PLO. President Carter responded to this by saying extremely curtly that the United States would prevent "interference" by the countries of West Europe in pursuit of a Near East settlement and, if necessary, would use its Security Council veto.

Washington's stance on the initiative taken by a number of West European countries was interpreted in Tel Aviv as the "green light" for escalating acts of terrorism against Palestinians and for engaging in armed piracy against Lebanon. In the last few days the Israeli military and the "South Lebanon Defense Army" under its control have noticeably exacerbated tension in the southern parts of the country. They are terrorizing the local population and shelling Lebanese cities and villages. Israeli airplanes and helicopters are carrying out daily reconnaissance flights over the territory of southern Lebanon.

Thus the Near East is still as far away from peace now as it was before the conclusion of the Washington-sanctioned Egyptian-Israeli deal signed nearly 2 years ago. [paragraph continues]

The intervening period has made it plain that the course mapped out at Camp David will lead neither to justice nor to a peaceful settlement. It could not have been otherwise, since these were never its aims. The United States needed a separate deal between Israel and Egypt in order to turn those states' territories into Pentagon strongholds.

In point of fact Israel had always been an obedient satellite of the United States even before Camp David. The $18 billion worth of U.S. weapons which it has received over the 10 years enables Israel to talk with the Arab countries exclusively from a position of strength. This has been confirmed repeatedly by its aggressive acts against its Arab neighbors. Moreover, as early as in 1975 the U.S. press was citing reports that the Israeli Army could be used to seize oilfields in the Persian Gulf region.

So it came as no surprise when a while back Israeli Prime Minister Begin offered to allow President Carter "to use Israel's military bases for U.S. Army needs." Even before this official offer the United States had always regarded Israel as its bridgehead in the Near East region. Moreover, under the terms of the Camp David accords, for almost a year now the Pentagon has been hastily building two major airbases on Israeli territory which could serve as transshipment points for the U.S. "quick reaction corps."

But when the same offer was made to the United States by Egyptian President as-Sadat, it was greeted with surprise in some quarters, although, all things considered, there was nothing particularly surprising about this. Thanks to its ruler's capitulationist course this Arab country's position has undergone an astonishing metamorphosis: Once an opponent of imperialism and Zionism, Egypt has been turned by As-Sadat into their stooge and a traitor to the Arab nation's interests. The plan approved by President Carter of using Egyptian territory as the main base for launching "lightning strike operations" in parts of the Near and Middle East where the United States sees its oil and other" strategic interests" threatened was a logical corollary to the path of betrayal.

In the view of the London newspaper THE OBSERVER, this plan is a new element in U.S. strategy concerning the Near East regoin. There are plans for as many as 50,000 U.S. servicemen to take part in "lightning strike operations." Large U.S. military installations, including installations for the repair and maintenance of warplanes, tanks and missile devices, are to be built in Egypt in order to cater for them. U.S. strike forces in the Near East will also have their headquarters here.

There is no doubt that the deployment of U.S. troops in Egypt will create a still more explosive situation in the region. At the same time, in a recent speech As-Sadat not only admitted that he had given the United States what he termed "military privileges," but went on to explain why Washington needed bases in Egypt: Chiefly to carry out raids against Iran and also in case the United States should decide to "help one of the Persian Gulf states."

The United States pays well for the Egyptian president's willingness to serve Washington in any capacity. In 1981 it will give Egypt credits and loans totalling $1,374,000,000. The United States is all the more willing to allocate this money to Cairo since it will eventually get it back in the shape of payment for U.S. weapons. Evidence of increasing cooperation between the two countries in this sphere is Egypt's decision to open a special bureau in Washington to deal solely with questions relating to the purchase of various types of arms from the United States. In so doing As-Sadat does not even see fit to hide the fact that he needs U.S. weapons for possible action both in the Near East and in North Africa.

Let us do a recap then. What has the Camp David deal, which was widely-publicized by its participants, done for the Near East? There has been a marked increase in the U.S. military presence in the region and Egypt has emerged as a rival to Israel for the role of local gendarme. The accord on "autonomy," albeit it scanty, for the Palestinians promised by 26 May failed to materialize. The deadline for the completion of talks between Cairo and Tel Aviv on this problem has passed and not only has there been no positive outcome but the talks themselves have been discontinued. The Near East knot which the United States threatened to "cut" with Camp David is, in fact, tighter than ever.

Significant, in this regard is an article which appeared in the British newspaper THE FINANCIAL TIMES. It is significant because it was published by an organ which at one time welcomed the separate deal between Egypt and Israel under U.S. auspices. Yet another brainchild of Washington's foreign policy activity--the so-called Camp David accords--the newspaper writes, has been a complete failure. The U.S. Near East peace initiatives, which the Carter administration presented as heralding "a new era" in Arab-Israeli relations, are completely deadlocked. From the very beginning, THE FINANCIAL TIMES points out, the Camp David process was reminiscent of the engine of an old jalopy ready to pack up any minute. That is what has happened. The talks between Tel Aviv and Cairo have ground to a halt.

The road to peace in the Near East does not lie in separate dealings. This was pointed out with the utmost clarity by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his speech at a dinner in the Kremlin in honor of that distinguished guest from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, A.N. Muhammad. "The question arises," L.I. Brezhnev stressed, "Is it not time to put an end to the prolonged business of the anti-Arab policy of separate deals? Is it not time to put the issue of a Near East settlement back where it really belongs, within the framework of collective efforts by allthe parties involved, including of course the PLO?"

It is indeed time. The Near East knot must be disentangled!

MOSCOW PERSIAN ON UPCOMING SOVIET-IRANIAN ECONOMIC TALKS

NC131147 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] The Soviet-Iranian economic committee meeting will open on Tuesday, 17 June. Both countries' delegations will study the results of and outlook for Soviet-Iranian relations in many fields.

Our countries now cooperate in electricity, steel production, agriculture and the training of experts. With Soviet cooperation in Iran 140 production and other economic units have either been constructed or are in the planning stage.

COMMENTARY ON ZIMBABWE-SOUTH AFRICAN RELATIONS

ID121842 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1630 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The prime minister of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe, has accused Pretoria of crude interference in his country's internal affairs. He said that special training is going on in the South African Republic of saboteurs to be sneaked into Zimbabwe. Their task consists of destroying roads, bridges and other installations. Mr Mugabe added that he had undeniable evidence to that effect.

A settlement in Rhodesia [as heard] based on respect of the people's will certainly does not suit those who have been trying to preserve the racist regime in that country. In this connection it is characteristic that the Western imperialist circles are striving to utilize the South African Republic as a strike force. It is not accidental that Western propaganda is spreading alarming reports of growing instability in southern Africa, of there being a danger which allegedly came into being for the South African Republic which has found itself surrounded by hostile countries.

This [words indistinct] can only be appraised as outright incitement of the South African Republic to interfere in Zimbabwe's internal affairs. This is reaffirmed once again in statements made by Mr Robert Mugabe that even in the period of preparation for the elections in Rhodesia the Pretorian rulers had repeatedly threatened the Zimbabwe people to come out in support of the Smith-Muzorewa regime. Not so long ago, too, South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha reckoned that he would resort to arms if he should consider that Zimbabwe's policy was undermining South Africa's security.

It is only natural that the imperialists and racists cannot accept the independence that the Zimbabwean people have won for themselves. Another most important thing has (? fallen out) of the colonial racist system of oppression in southern Africa, the Pretorian rulers have been described as the ally and like thinker in Africa in the person of the Muzorewa-Smith regime. [sentence as heard] Neither the West nor the South African Republic approve of the fact that the Zimbabwean people, after winning their political independence, have placed as their aim the liquidation of the colonial past and have started creating a national economy to rid the country of poverty and illiteracy. [words indistinct] The Zimbabweans, together with peoples of other independent African countries, are struggling with determination for the establishment of a new economic order in the world, against the dictate of the monopolies and for equal trade and economic relations with the West. They want to deal independently with their natural resources and not be ordered around by the racists and imperialists. That is why the deep political, social and economic changes that are occurring in Zimbabwe are coming up against the most severe resistance of the imperialist powers and NATO, striving to interfere in Zimbabwe's internal affairs by using the South African racists. These circles are fervently strengthening the apartheid system in the South African Republic and are supplying modern arms and military technology.

It is quite apparent that the young independent country has many enemies, but it also has friends. The Organization of African Unity, says the statement of the secretary general of this organization, will not tolerate any interference on the part of any circles whatsoever in the affairs of the young states. Africa will employ full might in support of the people of Zimbabwe if their hard won independence should ever be threatened.

CHAD'S DENIALS OF HABRE MILITARY SUCCESSES CITED

LD111429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Situation in Chad"]

[Text] Paris, 8 June--The Chad Transitional Government of National Unity has published a statement stressing that it is exercising effective control over the capital, Ndjamena, and the entire country.

The document notes that the attempts by subunits of former Minister of State for National Defense Habre to seize the presidential palace and post office building in the capital on 6 June failed and the attackers suffered heavy losses. Thus reports that Habre's forces have seized these establishments are totally unfounded.

The Chad Government has also rejected allegations by representatives of Habre's followers in Paris that the former minister of state for national defense controls the central and eastern part of the country and the Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti Prefecture to the north together with its administrative center, Largeau.

Reports Successes

LD120901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Hostilities in Chad"]

[Text] Paris, 7 June--According to reports from Ndjamena there has been another flare-up there in the fighting between hostile military-political groupings which is now in its tenth week. The capital of the republic is in flames. Day and night you can hear nonstop shelling, bombs exploding and the rattle of machinegunfire. Not a single building has been left undamanged. Civilians have left Ndjamena, seeking shelter in neighboring Cameroun.

Quoting a reliable source, AFP claims that the peoples' armed forces grouping commanded by Goukouni Queddei, chairman of the Transitional Government of National Unity, the armed forces of the north grouping commanded by Hissein Habre, former minister of state for national defense, captured the presidential palace in the city's administrative quarter, as well as the nearby post and telegraph offices.

AFP reports that Habre's detachments currently control the central and eastern parts of the country, in addition to the Chadian Sahara in the far north, with the exception of the Tibesti highlands.

BRIEFS

BENIN DELEGATION IN MOSCOW--Moscow, June 2, TASS--From May 20 to June 1 a delegation of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin (PRPB) headed by member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the PRPB Roget Garba stayed in the Soviet Union. Under the plan for party relations between the CPSU and the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, the delegation familiarized itself with the work of the CPSU in directing the activities of public organizations, held talks in the departments of party organization work, propaganda and international department of the CPSU Central Committee as well as in the Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR, the Central Committee of the Komsomol and in the USSR Ministry of Agriculture. The delegation made a trip to the Autonomous Republic of Daghestan (the Caucasus) where it visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises, scientific and cultural and educational establishments. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 2 Jun 80 LD]

OUTCOME OF MUSLIM CONGRESS IN BAKU REPORTED

LD112002 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Baku, June 11, TASS--A congress of Moslem clergy and representatives of mosques of Transcaucasus ended today in Baku (Azerbaijan). The participants in the congress heard a report of the Ecclesiastical Board of the Moslems of Transcaucasus--one of the four Moslem centres in the Soviet Union. Then the delegates of the congress elected a new Ecclesiastical Board and its chairman--Kazy Hadji Allashukur Rashayev, who has simultaneously taken holy order of Sheik-ul-Islam. Rashayev took the chairmanship in place of well-known Moslem leader Kazaifar Ibragimov who retired on health grounds.

The delegates of the congress passed an appeal to all the Moslems, to all people of good will, urging them to serve peace efficiently. Expressed in the appeal is the Soviet Moslems' concern at the present state of international relations, the policy of imperialist powers and particularly of the United States which aggravate tension in these relations.

The United States poses as defender of Islam, the appeal says, while supporting the Israeli aggressors who captured Arab lands, who desecrate Moslem sanctuaries.

Welcoming the Iranian revolution, representatives of the Moslem clergy of Transcaucasus have demanded that the U.S. administration should put an end to provocations against the freedom-loving Iranian people.

In the appeal of the Moslem clergy it is noted that the support which the Soviet Union renders Afghanistan is in accordance with the treaty of friendship and mutual assistance between the two countries, this is noble support which is in line with the spirit of Islam. The USSR's peaceful policy stressed delegates of the congress, meets the aspirations of the peoples of Moslem countries and the whole world.

On the threshold of the 15th Hegira era, the appeal says, we urge the politicians, "infected with the mania of cold war, self-interest and hegemonism, to become politically wise again, to end the arms race, to terminate the undeclared war against Afghanistan, to end the aggression against Iran, Palestinian and other peoples."

LITHUANIAN PRIESTS RECEIVE NEW CATHOLIC CATECHISM

LD112158 Moscow TASS in English 2107 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Vilnius, June 11, TASS--Catechism "The Light of Our Religion" has been issued in a mass circulation in the Lithuanian capital Vilnius (Soviet Baltic Republic) by the board of Lithuanian Catholic Dioceses.

Chairman of the liturgical commission of Lithuanian Dioceses Vačlovas Alyulis is of the view that the new edition of catechism is a good present for Catholic families. Alyulis reported that relevant church decrees have approved the Lithuanian translation of the mass-book and a vocabulary.

Recently a prayer book was published with a big edition. Moreover, Catholic priests have for the first time received a liturgical calender for 1980 in their native language.

In the postwar years in Soviet Lithuania the New Testament and the Psalm book have been issued. These and new editions make it possible to say masses in Lithuania.

RASHIDOV, MASHEROV, SHEVARDNADZE LOCAL ACTIVITIES REPORTED

LD130825 [Editorial Report] Recent editions of Russian-language republican newspapers report local activities by republic party leaders as follows:

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA 31 May 1980 front-paged a 300-word UZTAG report entitled "Conversation at the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee" on the reception on 30 May of representatives of developing countries studying in the USSR by "Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee." Committee."

PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 June carries on pages 1 and 2 a 2,800-word UZTAG report entitled "Symphony of Friendship and Fraternity" on a soiree held on 4 June at Tashkent's Alisher Navoi Theater of opera and ballet to mark the opening of the Azerbaijan festival in Uzbekistan. The report lists "Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee" among those who participated in the soiree. The same newspaper carries on pages 1 and 2 a 1,000-word UZTAG report entitled "Soviet Azerbaijan Presents" on the opening on 4 June of five literature and art exhibitions in Tashkent in connection with the Azerbaijan festival in Uzbekistan. The report lists "Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee," among those who took part in the opening of the exhibitions. The same newspaper also carries on page 2 a 500-word UZTAG report entitled "Presentation of USSR State Prizes" on the presentation on 4 June in Tashkent of USSR state prizes to a group of Uzbek geologists. The report states that "Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee," presented the awards.

PRAVDA VOSTOKA 7 June carries on pages 1 and 2 a 1,000-word UZTAG report entitled "Shock-work Labor for the Final Year" on interrayon agricultural conferences held on 6 June in the Karakalpakskaya ASSR. These were held on the Tashkent Sovkhoz in Khodzheyliyskiy Rayon and the Namuna Kolkhoz in Turtkulskiy Rayon. The report states that "Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee," addressed both conferences.

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 4 June front-pages a 600-word BELTA report entitled "The Urgent Tasks of Higher Education" on a 3 June meeting of the Belorussian State University Party Aktiv which examined "the university's urgent tasks in the light of the most important problems facing the republic." The report states that "P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, delivered a speech."

SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 6 June front-pages a 1,000-word BELTA report entitled "Raise the Technical Standard of Machine Tools" on a 5 June conference at the Belorussian CP Central Committee which discussed the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving the technical standard of machine tools. The report notes that "P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee," was among those taking part in the session's work.

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA 3 June front-pages a 500-word GRUZINFORM report entitled "The Forests Are Our Wealth" on the work of the Georgian Ministry of Forestry in creating a green belt around Tbilisi. The report names "E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee," among the officials who toured Tbilisi's green belt on 1 June.

ZARYA VOSTOKA 7 June front-pages a 500-word GRUZINFORM report entitled "Telavi; Grand Council of Masters of the Vine" on the conference of Georgian viticulturists and wine-making industry workers held on 7 June in Telavi. The report states that "E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, delivered a long speech at the conference."

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

TARASOV COMMENTS ON LIGHT INDUSTRY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

LD062028 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] A festive meeting has been held in Moscow devoted to the Light Industry Workers' Day. This professional holiday is being marked on Sunday. As Tarasov, minister of light industry, noted in his report, all the enterprises have fulfilled their 5-month plan.

Nearly R480 million of material, clothes, shoes and china have been produced above plan. The Trekhgornaya Manufaktura combine collectives, the Klara Tsetkin sewing factory, the Zarya Show Association, the Kupavna fine clothing factory, the Orekhovo cotton combine and the Dulevo china plant are working excellently.

However, the problem of further increasing the production of goods, especially those enjoying increased demand, as before must be located in the center of the attention of all workers in the branch. We shall continue to seek additional possiblities for increasing the production of articles from cotton, linen, silk and wool, in order to more fully satisfy the demands of the population, Comrade Tarasov stated.

In the presidium of the meeting are Gorbachev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, leaders from ministries and departments, front-ranking workers from industry and representatives of the capital's public.

[Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 7 June 1980 page 2 adds that T. Ya. Kiselev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was also in the in presidium.]

ALEKSANDROV DISCUSSES SIBERIAN OIL DEVELOPMENT

LD112116 Moscow TASS in English 2056 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Novosibirsk, June 11, TASS--A unique catalyst for the cleaning of oil products from sulfurous compunds has been obtained and used in the USSR. It considerably simplifies the technological procedure and is more effective than the catalyst, which was earlier imported into this country. These and other important developments have been named by Academician Anatoliy Aleksandrov, president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. He is attending here an all-union conference on the development of Siberia's productive forces.

The president of the Soviet academy said that the USSR has all the necessary resources for building up its powerful potential. Analysing the report on economic and social problems of the development of Siberia, which was prepared by the Siberian branch of the Academy of Sciences, Aleksandrov devoted special attention to the development of the fuel and energy complex of the region. He stressed, in particular, the importance of processing local coal into liquid hydro-carbon fuel.

The academician said in particular that the Soviet research institutions are successfully developing methods of increasing the yield of oil beds. They are to be introduced in the Soviet oil fields in the next few years.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 11 June, in a short report on the all-union scientific conference, notes at this point that "Academician Aleksandrov said that it is necessary to expand work related to the creation of new geophysical methods for prospecting for oil and gas, and for finding new ways to increase the return of the oil and gas-bearing strata, the integrated processing of cheap coal and reducing gas transport costs.

["We would like to note that even now the Siberian fields are providing every second ton of oil and every third cubic meter of gas in the country. Concentrated here is more than 90 percent of these fuels in the Soviet Union."]

The president of the Academy of Sciences has set to scientists the task of providing in comprehensive programmes for the all-round development of powder metallurgy and other effective waste-free productions.

Touching upon questions pertaining to the development of the machine-building industry, Aleksandrov pointed out that Siberia's industry must be oriented towards the manufacture of equipment adapted to the conditions of the country's northern area. Quite a few interesting and important proposals directed at accelerating Siberia's development have been tabled at that forum, he noted. It is the task of scientists to study them attentively and plan concrete efforts for their implementation.

The conference was addressed by Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU Mikhail Zimyanin.

Today, a debate on a broad range of scientific problems in connection with the development of Siberia opened at 18 panels of the conference.

TROFIMUK'S COMMENTS ON SIBERIAN ENERGY COMPLEX REPORTED

LD122144 Moscow Tass in English 2119 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Novosibirsk, June 12, TASS--TASS special correspondent Nadezhda Radina reports:

The creation in Siberia of the most powerful energy basis in the USSR constitutes, according to experts, the most important event in the past decade of our country. The prospects for the further development of this economic complex feature at the conference currently held here on the development of production forces in Siberia.

Starting from the current five-year period of 1976-1980 Siberia provides for the 90 per cent of the growth in the fuel extraction in the Soviet Union. There are no parallels in the world economy to the growth rates of western Siberia where the annual oil production over the past ten years has grown ten times, the participants of the conference reported.

"The extraction of Siberian oil in the difficult conditions of the north," Soviet major oil expert Academician Andrey Trofimuk told TASS, "requires huge resources and principally new scientific and technical decisions. In the future this branch will preserve its importance in the fuel and energy balance of the USSR. Plans are being drawn up to perfect the utilisation of the oil-bearing fields, pipe-line transportation and complex processing of this valuable raw material."

Academician Trofimuk said that coal is planned to play a bigger role in the energy balance of the country. In southern Siberia more attention will be paid to the Kuznetsk coal region, where at present the existing mines are being enlarged and under-ground hydro extraction of coal is being developed. Work is getting momentum in the development of brown coal in the Kansko-Achinski region. Plans are being drawn up for the construction of major heat electric power stations with powerful generators.

Nearly half of the hydro-power resources of the Soviet Union are to be found in Siberia. The Siberian river Angara started to operate the turbines of the Irkutsk hydraulic power station 24 years ago, with the Bratsk power station starting to produce current five years later. The Ust-Ilyimsk power station recently reached its project capacity of 3.6 million kilowatts.

Today a project is being discussed of the construction of the Angara-Yeniesy cascade of stations which will provide a powerful energy basis for the industrial development of a vast region.

The conference also discusses an environmental protection programme. The needs of environmental protection are considered in all long-term economic projects in Siberia. For example, a proposal was made at the conference to organize 20 more wildlife preserves in the area.

CONFERENCE CONSIDERS PROBLEMS IN SIBERIAN RESOURCE EXPLOITATION

LD121831 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The scientific conference "The Development of Siberia's Productive Forces" is continuing in Novosibirsk. One of the main themes of the discussions is the superior rate of growth in the fuel and power engineering sectors. In the areas of Siberia over 85 percent of the country's power engineering raw materials is concentrated: coal, oil, natural and gasing-head gas and water resources.

At the same time, it was noted at the conference, the intensive development of fuel and power engineering sectors is being held back by the shortage of labor resources and by the remoteness of the areas where the natural riches have to be developed. The growth of West Siberia's oil base is being hampered by the lack of coordination in the development of individual kinds of transport, and the lagging behind of construction of housing, cultural and everyday services.

KUNAYEV TOURS CHIMKENTSKAYA OBLAST, ATTENDS MEETING

AU120920 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1509 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] While implementing the decisions of the 25th party congress, the July 1978 and November 1979 CPSU Central Committee plenums and the advice and instructions set forth in Comrade Brezhnev's speeches, Chimkentskaya Oblast laborers have raised good crops and have done a great deal to increase the number and productivity of communal livestock and to develop other economic branches.

Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, visited the oblast. He visited the farms of Sayramskiy, Algabasskiy and Bugunskiy rayons and familiarized himself with the organization of grain and feed harvesting operations. He inspected the cotton and corn fields at the oblast experimental agricultural station, at the (Saymar-Bulakskiy), the (Lenin-Zoly), the Frunze, the Borumbayskiy, the Progress, the 22d Party Congress, the Krasnaya Niva, the Burzhatskiy and the (Tadzhinikhan) sovkhozes, as well as the Pobeda Kolkhoz in Sayramskiy Rayon spoke to machine operators and stockbreeders and inquired about their working and living conditions. In the conversation with a young shepherd at the (Chardar) Sovkhoz, (Murgibi Aykhaliyeva), Comrade Kunayev particularly emphasized the importance of the active participation of young people in the reclamation of the second virgin land--the development of sheepbreeding.

In the oblast center Comrade Kunayev inspected projects that are about to be commissioned, primarily the tire plant and the heating and power plant at the oil refinery and new large residential districts, as well as the children's railroad and the zoo. In conversations with workers, specialists, enterprise and project leaders, party soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers he pointed out that it was important to make better use of advanced experience and scientific and technical achievements.

A meeting of party aktivs was held today in Chimkent with the participation of obkom bureau members, gorkom and raykom first secretaries, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen, chiefs of rayon and administrations for agriculture and water resources, leaders of industrial enterprises, projects, sovkhozes, kolkhozes and oblast organizations, and secretaries of basic party organizations. Askarov, Chimkentskiy Obkom first secretary, delivered a report on how the oblast was fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges for the development of the national economy. Reports on work in the fields and at stockbreeding farms were given by raykom first secretaries Izmailov for Leninskiy Rayon; Subbotin for Sayramskiy Rayon; Issakov for Turkestanskiy Rayon; Bedzhanov for Chardarinskiy Rayon; Issakov for Pakhtaaralskiy Rayon; and Yefimenko for Tyulkubasskiy Rayon.

Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, who was warmly received by the audience, delivered a speech at the meeting. He said that the oblast communists and all working people were confronted with important tasks for the successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for the final year of the 10th 5-year period. All organizational and mass political work must be conducted in such a way as to accelerate the development of industry and capital construction, to improve the quality of production, to observe the assortment of production, to commission in time new production capacities and to master the existing ones. Foremost attention must be paid to the commissioning of large facilities in the chemical industry and to improvements in the construction of houses and in cultural, consumer, health and trade services.

In agriculture, pains should be taken primarily to harvest rapidly and without losses and to significantly overfulfill socialist pledges for the production and sales to the state of grain, cotton, vegetables and fruit. As the initiators of socialist competitions for creating a firm feed basis, the inhabitants of Chimkentskaya Oblast are called upon to make rational use of the opportunities to store as much hay, green grass preserve, silage and other kinds of feed, as possible, to take pains to increase the number of sheep and other farm animals, increase their productivity, rapidly switch the branches to an industrial basis and to fulfill the plans and pledges for the deliveries of meat and other animal produce. The urgent task confronting the communists and all working people in the oblast is to attain the absolute fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan for all indexes without any exception.

Party organizations and mass media, Comrade Kunayev emphasized, must conduct vigorous ideological and political-educational activity in all sectors, mobilizing every collective to resolutely eliminate the shortcomings and omissions that occur and to further raise the production and public activity of the working people in order to give a worthy welcome to the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR, the Kazakh Communist Party and to the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress.

The conference participants expressed confidence that the oblast laborers would carry out the harvest in the most suitable time and without losses, that they would significantly overfulfill socialist pledges for the procurement of grain and other crops, would provide a reliable stock of feed for cattle and would fulfill the annual plans for the development of industry and capital construction.

On the oblast tour Comrade Kunayev was accompanied by Askarov, obkom first secretary, and Shaymerdenov, oblispolkom chairman.

VISIT TO AZERBAIJAN BY USSR MINISTER TOKAREV

LD101057 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 1 Jun 80 p 3

[AZERINFORM report: "Visit of Comrade A.M. Tokarev to Azerbaijan"]

[Text] Comrade A.M. Tokarev, USSR minister of industrial construction, visited the republic 29-31 May.

He visited the very large plant for the production of support members for fixed deepwater drilling platforms which is being built in Karadagskiy Rayon where he spoke with leaders, workers and experts of the construction and installation organizations and dwelt on questions of further increasing the volume and pace of work and of furnishing the construction project with equipment, transportation and manpower. Particular attention was paid to the building of a special town for the workers of the future enterprise with apartment blocks with a total area of 180,000 square meters.

Comrade A.M. Tokarev familiarized himself with the progress in building catalytic reforming installations at the Vladimir Ilich Novobakinskiy oil refinery, the powerful automated installation for primary oil refining at the XXII Syezd KPSS Bakinskiy oil refinery and production capacities at the Azerelectroterm Association, and visited the domestic air-conditioner plant and champagne plant. In Kirovabad the minister visited the Yeni-Gyandzha District where housing construction is being conducted on a massive scale, the large-panel prefabricated housing plant with a capacity which is of 90,000 square meters under construction, and in Sumgait he visited the Orgsintez Association, the synthetic rubber plant and other enterprises where capacities are under construction.

At the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee questions connected with the further development of capital construction in the republic were discussed. Comrade A.M. Tokarev communicated his impressions of the construction sites and enterprises he had visited and spoke of current measures which will be adopted to accelerate the construction of the plant for the production of fixed deep-water platforms, for furnishing the construction project with modern equipment, machinery and mechanisms, and for involving additional manpower and physical resources in the work. He announced the measures outlined by the ministry for intensifying the pace of construction of housing, schools and kindergartens for the workers of this enterprise, and for accelerating the construction of other industrial projects.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, dwelt on the most important tasks of the republic's Ministry of Industrial Construction in the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan and in the 11th 5-Year Plan, and he stressed the need to increase the pace of construction, to enhance its qualitative indicators and to commission all construction projects promptly.

Participating in the discussion of these questions were A.I. Ibragimov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers; G.N. Seydov, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; V.L. Pyatibrat, USSR deputy minister of industrial construction; V.F. Bryunin, USSR deputy minister of installation and special construction work; A.D. Lemberanskiy, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers; R.D. Sadykov, chief of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Construction and Municipal Services Department; B.V. Gromov, chief of the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work Main Administration for Marine Steel Structures (Glavmorstalkonstruktsiya); T.Sh. Safaraliyev, Azerbaijan SSR minister of industrial construction; and T.M. Kyazimov, chief of the Azerbaijan Main Administration for Installation and Special Construction Work.

MINISTER YELUTIN'S VISIT TO AZERBAIJAN REPORTED

LD121115 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 31 May 80 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Comrade V.P. Yelyutin's Stay in Baku"]

[Text] V.P. Yelyutin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, who was taking part in the work of the republic's conference of VUZ employees, spent 3 days in Baku. He visited the Azerbaijan S.M. Kirov State University where he showed interest in questions of the organization of educational instruction and scientific research work, of the training and job placement of young specialists and of the university's links with other VUZes and scientific establishments. Elucidation of these points was provided by R.M. Bagirzade, rector of the Azerbaijan State University and corresponding member of the republic's academy of sciences.

At the M. Azizbekov Petroleum and Chemistry Institute V.P. Yelyutin's interest was attracted by the modern methods developed in this, the country's biggest petroleum VUZ and by the organization of the training of speicialists, the enhancement of their qualifications and involvement in scientific research. I.A. Ibragimov, rector of the institute and academician of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences, described in particular the activity of the plant-cum-technical VUZ in Sumgait.

V.P. Yelyutin toured departments and laboratories and met with professors and instructors. While talking with Soviet and foreign students, he asked about their studies and everyday life and wished the young people success in their examination session.

In the honored visiters' book Comrade Yelyutin wrote: "Direct acquaintance with the institute and its affairs both on the instructional and scientific planes has left a great and good impression on us. The institute's collective focuses on the elaboration of present-day problems, on creativity and innovation, and your real achievements in improving the instructional and educational process and scientific research, some of which can still be seen in only a few of the country's VUZes, convince us of this."

On 29 May V.P. Yelyutin had a conversation at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee with G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

Topical problems of the further development of Azerbaijan's higher education were examined during the conversation.

V.P. Yelyutin shared his impressions of his visit to VUZes and his acquaintance with places of interest in the republic's capital. He expressed real gratitude to the party organization and to the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee for the constant attention paid to higher education and to practical measures for improving its activity.

Participating in the conversation were K.M. Gabirov, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; A.G. Porshnev, CPSU Central Committee Executive; F.G. Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers; K.G. Aliyev, Azerbaijan SSR Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education; and V.S. Severtsev, chief of the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education inspectorate.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 12 JUNE

LD130140 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 12 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Haying has started in Chuvashskaya ASSR and Penzenskaya and Tambovskaya oblasts. Grasses in Kazakhstan have been cut on the first 1 million hectares. Altogether in the country 5 million tons of hay and silage have been procured. (0200 GMT)

In Krasnodarskiy Kray everything is ready for grain harvesting. Pledges have been made this year to bring in grain from nearly 2 million hectares in 7-9 calendar days. (0500 GMT)

In Stavropolskiy Kray top-dressing winter wheat with mineral fertilizer solutions has begun. This enhances strong and valuable grain yields and improves quality. Such work will be carried out on farms amounting to nearly one-third of a million hectares. (1750 GMT)

CSA: SOWING COMPLETED 'IN GOOD TIME' IN KAZAKHSTAN, URALS

LD121248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Healthy shoots of spring crops have appeared in the fields of the Kazakh virgin lands. Specialists consider that they are developing well, aided by warm weather and rain. Crop-tending has now begun. As already reported, according to the USSR CSA, spring crops have so far been sown on almost 145 million hectares, or 99.7 percent of plan. Sowing was completed in good time in north Kazakhstan, the Urals, in Omskaya and other oblasts.

OUTPUT OF DURUM WHEAT IN KAZAKHSTAN DECLINING

LD121331 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 June 1980 carries on pages 1 and 2, under the headline "Durum Wheat," a 2,000-word report from north Kazakhstan by PRAVDA correspondents Ye. Zaytsev and Yu. Shpakov on issues relating to durum wheat production in the republic. The correspondents note the importance of durum wheat to the food industry for pasta production and complain that "for many years running" the republic has not fulfilled the targets for producing this type of wheat. They consider the case of Kustanayskaya Oblast, where durum wheat production has declined dramatically because of farms' unauthorized switch to "less capricious soft strains", declaring that "we certainly do not want to cast aspersions on the labor exploits of Kustanayskaya Oblast's grain growers." The correspondents nevertheless write:

"If a socialist enterprise, year after year, fails to fulfill the plans in terms of the range and there are no objective reasons for this, surely it deserves criticism! And the republic's major graingrowing oblast is in precisely this position. That is why there are grounds for adding reproaches to the chorus of praise. If Kustanayskaya Oblast's farmers are given definite targets for increasing the sown area of durum wheat and increasing its yield, then the fulfillment of the plans must be an important party concern and every leader must regard this with the utmost seriousness and responsibility."

AGRICULTURAL OFFICIAL ON SPRING SOWING PROGRESS

LD112306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Spring sowing is practically completed throughout the country, said Aleksandr Ivanovich Zholobov, head of the Main Administration of Grain Crops at the USSR Agriculture Ministry. The first stage in the fight for the harvest has been successfully completed. Despite the late spring which considerably delayed the start of field work, this work has been completed in the usual period. The last few hectares are now being sown by farm workers in buckwheat, soya and certain other late crops. Millet sowing has been completed on the country's fields. Rice has been sown to a larger area than planned, and the top dressing of that crop is now being carried out.

Specialists note the good quality of sowing work, which has been carried out with the agrotechnical rules being observed. Conditions are now good everywhere for the sown crops to develop. The soil contains large reserves of moisture. After sowing, there was rainfall almost everywhere.

Row crops are being tended in all districts. For the first time these are being cultivated on a large area by a new, industrial technology making it possible to eliminate manual labor and reduce considerably the number of times that machines have to enter the fields.

SHCHERBITSKIY TOURS KHARKOVSKAYA OBLAST, ATTENDS PLENUM

AU111006 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] A Kharkovskiy Obkom plenum was held today. The progress made by Kharkovskaya Oblast kolkhozes, sovkhozes and bread products enterprises in preparation for the grain crop harvest and grain procurements was discussed. A report was delivered by Oblispolkom Chairman Bezdetko. It was noted at the plenum that this year the areas sown with grain crops in the oblast had been expanded. The sowing campaign was carried out rapidly, and good conditions have been provided for fulfilling socialist pledges for the production of grain and other crops. The plenum outlined concrete measures to complete the preparation of harvest equipment, transport means and the material-technical basis of procurement organizations. Provisions have been made to insure round-the-clock operations in the harvest. Much attention was paid to the broad application of the Ipatov method in the organization of labor and management and of the experience accumulated by front-rankers and production innovators. It was resolved to draw up at each farm clear-cut plans for organizational and mass political work in the harvest season and to provide appropriate conditions for the highly productive work and recreation of people.

Organizational issues were discussed. In connection with the confirmation of Comrade Sakhnyuk as department chief of the CPSU Central Committee, the plenum relieved him of the duties of obkom first secretary.

Comrade Mysnichenko, hitherto obkom second secretary, was elected as Kharkovskiy Obkom first secretary.

The plenum elected Comrade Paramonov, hitherto obkom secretary, as obkom second secretary.

Comrade Pedanov, hitherto oblispolkom deputy chairman, was elected as obkom secretary.

Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committees first secretary, participated in the plenum proceedings and delivered a speech.

While in Kharkovskaya Oblast, Comrade Shcherbitskiy visited a number of industrial enterprises. In plant shops, designing bureaus and laboratories he spoke to workers, production leaders and party workers. At the Malyshev Plant Production Association the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary familiarized himself with the progress made in the reconstruction and technical reequipment of production, with the implementation of the program for the collective's social development, and with the work of the party organization. The association is successfully accomplishing planned tasks and socialist pledges.

Having inspected the modern trade complex, built from the enterprise's development fund, Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy highly assessed the work performed by the association's party organization to meet the social and consumer needs of the collective's laborers. Dwellings for young couples and children's preschool establishments are being intensively built by the association.

In Kharkov Comrade Shcherbitskiy inquired about the development of municipal services and inspected several subway stations.

Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy saw the fields of a number of farms in Kharkovskiy, Novovodolazhskiy and Gottvaldovskiy rayons and inquired about the state of grain fields and about the tending of sugar beets and other crops.

In conversations with farm specialists and leaders it was emphasized that it is now important to complete in the shortest time possible the whole work of tending crops and to make careful preparations in order to harvest the crop in an organized manner and without losses. The most serious attention must be paid to the creation of a reliable feed basis.

Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy had a conversation with Kharkovskiy Obkom bureau members. The need was stated to further strengthen the organizational role of the obkom and of the oblast party organization, to mobilize the working people to accomplish their tasks and socialist pledges for the final year of the 5-year period, to prepare a worthy welcome to the 26th CPSU Congress and to improve the style and methods of party work and the training and education of cadres.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary visited the glory memorial complex in Kharkov and laid flowers there.

At Sokolovo village he laid flowers at the obelisk in honor of the Soviet and Czechoslovak soldiers who fell fighting the German fascist oppressors and acquainted himself with the expositions of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Museum.

On the oblast tour Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy was accompanied by comrades Sakhnyuk, Mysnichenko and Bezdetko.

COSMOS-1187 LAUNCHED; FUNCTIONS NORMALLY

LD121608 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 12, TASS--The Soviet Union today launched the Cosmos-1187 satellite of the earth to continue studies of outer space.

The parameters of the sputnik's orbit are: period of revolution--89.6 minutes; maximum distance from the surface of the earth--332 kilometers; minimum distance--210 kilometers, inclination of orbit--72.9 degrees.

The equipment on board the sputnik is functioning normally.

PRESS CONFERENCE ON JOINT SOVIET-HUNGARIAN SPACEFLIGHT

LD121500 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 12, TASS--"The successful implementation by Valeriy Kubasov and Bertalan Farkas of the scientific research program, like the whole of the flight program, is a result of enormous preparatory work," said Academician Boris Petrov, chairman of the Intercosmos Council. He was addressing today a press conference devoted to the successful completion of the flight of the Soviet-Hungarian space crew.

"The orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz," the academician stressed, "is a multipurpose space laboratory. It can be described as a miniature research institution. Its equipment makes it possible to carry out experiments in the interests of various branches of science--from cosmic physics to cosmic biology and medicine."

"The successful flight of the Soviet-Hungarian international crew," Petrov says, "has become possible in the first place due to the excellent functioning of Soviet space rocket equipment. The technical equipment of Soviet cosmonautics is being incessantly perfected. On these days, we have witnessed successful trials of the modernised freight space ship Soyuz T-2. Cosmonauts Yuriy Malyshev and Vladimir Akseonov have most efficiently coped with the complex test program, checked the operation of perfected equipment of the spaceship in its manned version in conditions of a real space flight."

"The program of joint experiments by the international crew," Petrov said, "was prepared by Hungarian scientists and specialists in cooperation with scientists of the Soviet Union and other countries--participants in the Intercosmos program. The main trends of this research in the field of space physics and geophysics, in particular a study of the earth's atmosphere, exploration of natural resources and the world ocean basin, technological experiments and medical-biological research.

"The practical trend of the experiments under the Intercosmos program is growing from year to year," Petrov pointed out. "The countries participants in the program attach great significance to the use in the economy of the results of space research. The complex of the experiments carried out by the Soviet-Hungarian crew fully accords with this aim. The experiments were devoted to a study of natural resources and new technological procedures. A large complex of medical-biological research has been carried out in the course of the flight. Many of the research experiments are not only of a scientific, but also of practical significance."

"During the eight-day flight," said Commander of the Soviet-Hungarian crew, Pilot Cosmonaut of the USSR Valeriy Kubasov, "11 applied and 13 medico-biological scientific Soviet-Hungarian experiments were carried out. Special attention was devoted to the exploration of the earth's natural resources and study of the environment. Forty visual observation and earth surface photography sessions have been carried out.

"Among the objects chosen for the study by Soviet and Hungarian specialists are various parts of the ocean, shelves, reefs, sections of the coastline, unusual geological structures and atmospheric formations".

"The days in the orbit were packed with intensive work", Kubasov said. "But throughout the whole of that time the crew were in high spirits, were working in an atmosphere of unending friendly assistance and of jokes. We are grateful to the main crew, our friends Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin, for their hospitality and assistance in work. It is precisely their experience and active participation which contributed to the implementation of our program in full".

Hungarian researcher Cosmonaut Bertalan Farkas stressed the great methods assistance received by the international crew from many Soviet and Hungarian specialists, who were at the Mission Control Centre and were interested in ensuring a most efficient conduct of experiments. "The whole complex envisaged by the program of experiments has been carried out by us successfully", Farkas said, "due to the reliable operation of all systems of the spaceship, station and scientific equipment."

Answering questions at the press conference on the results of the joint Soviet-Hungarian space experiment, crew commander Valeriy Kubasov stressed that the cosmonauts were carrying out a program, which was proposed by specialists not only of the Soviet Union and Hungary, but also of other socialist countries. The joint crew were using the instruments created in the GDR, Poland and Bulgaria.

"This continuity in the work of cosmonauts will remain in the future," Kubasov pointed out. "We have left in orbit instruments designed by Hungarian specialists. The cosmonauts of the other fraternal countries will carry on the experiments, which we started with the use of these instruments."

Answering the questions of journalists, Bertalan Farkas shared his impressions of the first flight into space. "Sunset and sunrise are magnificent," he said. "I cherish the reminiscences of the meeting in orbit with the main crew and work with Valeriy Kubasov".

"Hungary is very well seen from outer space," Farkas went on to say. "At night one can very clearly see the lights of Budapest, and by day I saw the Danube, Tisza and the Carpathians".

Farkas intends to express his recommendations to specialists, who created equipment and instruments, which he used in orbit. He is also planning to participate in the processing of the data accumulated during the flight. He is not going to interrupt work connected with outer space.

Bertalan Farkas took along into the space flight, a puppet hare--his daughter's favorite toy. In his words he took along a thing which reminded him of what he treasures most in his life.

Georgiy Beregovoy, chief of the cosmonaut training centre, who during the war took part in the liberation of Hungary as a pilot of an assault plane asked what he felt during the flight of the first Hungarian cosmonaut. In war we did our internationalist duty, he said. The Intercosmos program is also an internationalist cause. What was laid down and done by us in the days of war has been continued and is yielding important results in peace time.

Chief of the Soviet-Hungarian space flight Aleksey Yeliseyev was asked to compare the Soyuz T-2, Soyuz-35 and Soyuz-36 spaceships. He described the Soyuz T-2 as a new spaceship in a large measure. Proceeding from this, its crew were set the main task of checking up all of onboard systems both in autonomous flight and in flight with the space complex.

Academician Oleg Gazenko, a noted expert in the field of medico-biological problems, pointed out that for his field of knowledge of importance are not only the results of long space flights but also observation of cosmonauts in short flights, like the one in which Kubasov and Farkas had been.

HEALTH, EXPERIMENTS OF SALYUT-6 COSMONAUTS REPORTED

LD111536 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 11, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre: The work done by Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin on board the Salyut-6 is in its third month now. Over a comparatively short period, the cosmonauts have carried out a considerable amount of repairs and maintenance work in the station, a large number of scientific-technical and medical-biological research and experiments, including with the participation of the crews of two visiting expeditions.

A comprehensive medical examination of the crew is being carried out today.

Immediately after the sleep, a study of the dynamics of blood circulation in conditions of absolute rest was carried out on the crew commander. This makes it possible to evaluate the degree of restructuring of the organism as a result of a long stay in weightlessness. In the course of the day a complex examination will be also carried out of the cardiovascular system of both cosmonauts, and in addition a study of the tonicity of vessels of the flight engineer.

A fresh experiment in space material studies was started yesterday in the Splav (alloy) plant equipment. The aim of the five-day experiment is to obtain in conditions of weightlessness semiconductor material cadmium-mercury-tellurium.

Visual observations of the earth's surface and the world ocean in the interests of various branches of the economy, physical exercises in the trainer and veloergometre and rest have been planned for tomorrow.

Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.

The onboard systems of the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-36 are functioning normally.